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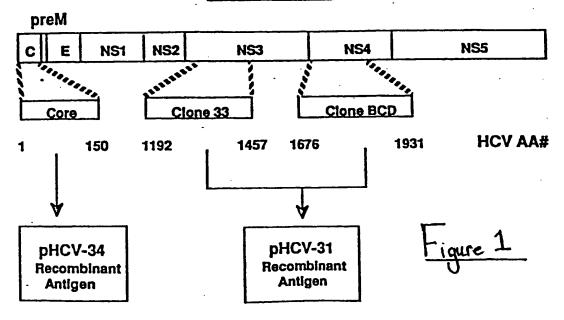
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(S) Hepatitis C assay utilizing recombinant antigens.

The present invention provides unique recombinant antigens representing distinct antigenic regions of th HCV g nome which can be used as reagents for the detection of antibodies and antigen in body fluids from individuals exposed to hepatitis C virus (HCV). The present invention also provides an

assay for detecting the presence of an antibody to an HCV antigen in a sample by contacting the sampl with the recombinant antigens. Pr ferred assay formats include a screening assay, a confirmatory assay, a competition or neutralization assay and an immunodot assay.

HCV GENOME



This invention relates generally to an assay for identifying the presence in a sample of an antibody which is immunologically reactive with a hepatitis C virus antigen and specifically to an assay for detecting a complex of an antibody and recombinant antigens representing distinct regions of the HCV genome. Recombinant antigens derived from the molecular cloning and expression in a heterologous xpression system of the synthetic DNA sequences representing distinct antigenic regions of the HCV genome can be used as reagents for the detection of antibodies and antigen in body fluids from individuals exposed to hepatitis C virus (HCV).

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BACKGROUND

Acute viral hepatitis is clinically diagnosed by a well-defined set of patient symptoms, including jaundice, hepatic tenderness, and an increase in the serum levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase. Additional serologic immunoassays are generally performed to diagnose the specific type of viral causative agent. Historically, patients presenting clinical hepatitis symptoms and not otherwise infected by hepatitis A, hepatitis B, Epstein-Barr or cytomegalovirus were clinically diagnosed as having non-A non-B hepatitis (NANBH) by default. The disease may result in chronic liver damage.

Each of the well-known, immunologically characterized hepatitis-inducing viruses, hepatitis A virus (HAV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), and hepatitis D virus (HDV) belongs to a separate family of viruses and has a distinctive viral organization, protein structure, and mode of replication.

Attempts to identify the NANBH virus by virtue of genomic similarity to one of the known hepatitis viruses have failed, suggesting that NANBH has a distinct organization and structure. [Fowler, et al., J. Med. Virol., 12:205-213 (1983) and Weiner, et al., J. Med. Virol., 21:239-247 (1987)].

Progress in developing assays to detect antibodies specific for NANBH has been particularly hampered by difficulties in correctly identifying antigens associated with NANBH. See, for example, Wands, J., et al., U.S. Patent 4,870,076, Wands, et al., Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci., 83:6608-6612 (1986), Ohori, et al., J. Med. Virol., 12:161-178 (1983), Bradley, et al., Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci., 84:6277-6281, (1987), Akatsuka, T., et al., J. Med. Virol, 20:43-56 (1986), Seto, B., et al., U.S. Patent Application Number 07/234,641 (available from U.S. Department of Commerce National Technical Information Service, Springfi Id, Virginia, No. 89138168), Takahashi, K., t al., European Patent Application No. 0 293 274, published November 30, 1988, and Seelig, R., et al., in PCT Application PCT/EP88/00123.

Recently, another hepatitis-inducing virus has been unequivocally identified as hepatitis C virus (HCV) by Houghton, M., et al., European Patent Application publication number 0 318 216, May 31, 1989. Related papers describing this virus include Kuo, G., et al., Science, 244:359-361 (1989) and Choo, Q., et. al, Science, 244:362-364 (1989). Houghton, M., Et al. reported isolating cDNA sequences from HCV which encode antigens which react immunologically with antibodies present in patients infected with NANBH, thus establishing that HCV is one of the viral agents causing NANBH. The cDNA sequences associated with HCV were isolated from a cDNA library prepared from the RNA obtained from pooled serum from a chimpanzee with chronic HCV infection. The cDNA library contained cDNA sequences of approximate mean size of about 200 base pairs. The cDNA library was screened for encoded epitopes expressed in clones that could bind to antibodies in sera from patients who had previously experienced NANBH.

In the European Patent Application, Houghton, M., et al. also described the preparation of several superoxide dismutase fusion polypeptides (SOD) and the use of these SOD fusion polypeptides to develop an HCV screening assay. The most complex SOD fusion polypeptide described in the European Patent Application, designated c100-3, was described as containing 154 amino acids of human SOD at the aminoterminus, 5 amino acid residues derived from the expression of a synthetic DNA adapter containing a restriction site, EcoRI, 363 amino acids derived from the expression of a cloned HCV cDNA fragment, and 5 carboxyl terminal amino acids derived from an MS2 cloning vector nucleotide sequence. The DNA sequence encoding this polypeptide was transformed into yeast cells using a plasmid. The transformed cells were cultured and expressed a 54,000 molecular weight polypeptide which was purified to about 80% purity by differential extraction.

Other SOD fusion polypeptides designated SOD-NANB $_{5-1-1}$ and SOD-NANB $_{81}$ were expressed in recombinant bacteria. The E.coli fusion polypeptides were purified by differential extraction and by chromatography using anion and cation exchange columns. The purification procedures were able to produce SOD-NANB $_{5-1-1}$ as about 80% pure and SOD-NAN38, as about 50% pure.

The recombinant SOD fusion polypeptides described by Houghton, M., et al. were coated on microtiter wells or polystyrene beads and used to assay serum samples. Briefly, coated microtiter wells were incubated with a sample in a diluent. After incubation, the microtit r wells were washed and then d veloped using either a radioactiv ly labelled sheep antihuman antibody or a mouse

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antihuman IgG-HRP (horseradish peroxidase) conjugate. These assays were used to detect both post acute phase and chronic phase HCV infection.

Due to the preparative methods, assay specificity required adding yeast or E.coli extracts to the samples in order to prevent undesired immunological reactions with any yeast or E.coli antibodies present in samples.

Ortho Diagnostic Systems Inc. have developed a immunoenzyme assay to detect antibodies to HCV antigens. The Ortho assay procedure is a three-stage test for serum/plasma carried out in a microwell coated with the recombinant yeast/nepatitis C virus SOD fusion polypeptide c100-3.

In the first stage, a test specimen is diluted directly in the test well and incubated for a specified length of time. If antibodies to HCV antigens are present in the specimen, antigen-antibody complexes will be formed on the microwell surface. If no antibodies are present, complexes will not be formed and the unbound serum or plasma proteins will be removed in a washing step.

In the second stage, anti-human IgG murine monoclonal antibody horseradish peroxidase conjugate is added to the microwell. The conjugate binds specifically to the antibody portion of the antigen-antibody complexes. If antigen-antibody complexes are not present, the unbound conjugate will also be removed by a washing step.

In the third stage, an enzyme detection system composed of o-phenylenediamine 2HCl (OPD) and hydrogen peroxide is added to the test well. If bound conjugate is present, the OPD will be oxidized, resulting in a colored end product. After formation of the colored end product, dilute sulfuric acid is added to the microwell to stop the color-forming detection reaction.

The intensity of the colored end product is measured with a microwell reader. The assay may be used to screen patient serum and plasma.

It is established that HCV may be transmitted by contaminated blood and blood products. In transfused patients, as many as 10% will suffer from post-transfusion hepatitis. Of these, approximately 90% are the result of infections diagnosed as HCV. The prevention of transmission of HCV by blood and blood products requires reliable, sensitive and specific diagnosis and prognostic tools to identify HCV carriers as well as contaminated blood and blood products. Thus, there exists a need for an HCV assay which uses reliable and fficient reagents and methods to accurately detect the presence of HCV antibodies in samples.

BRIEF SUMMARY

The present invention provides an improved

assay for detecting the presence of an antibody to an HCV antigen in a sample by contacting the sample with at least one recombinant protein representing a distinct antigenic region of the HCV genome.

Recombinant antigens which are derived from the molecular cloning and expression of synthetic DNA sequences in heterologous hosts are provided. Briefly, synthetic DNA sequences which encode the desired proteins representing distinct antigenic regions of the HCV genome are optimized for expression in E.coli by specific codon selection. Specifically, two recombinant proteins representing three distinct antigenic regions of the HCV genome, including immunogenic regions of the c100-3 antigen and two additional non-overlapping regions upstream from the c100-3 region are described. Both proteins are expressed as chimeric fusions with E.coli CMP-KDO synthetase (CKS) gene. The first protein, expressed by plasmid pHCV-34 represents amino acids 1-150 of the HCV sequence and, based on analogy to the genomic organization of other flaviviruses, has been named HCV CKS-Core. Note that the term pHCV-34 will also refer to the fusion protein itself and that pHCV-34' will be the designation for a polypeptide representing the core region from about amino acids 1-150 of the HCV sequence prepared using other recombinant or synthetic methodologies. Other recombinant methodologies would include the preparation of pHCV-34', utilizing different expression systems. The methodology for the preparation of synthetic peptides of HCV is described in U.S. Serial No. 456,162, filed December 22, 1989, which enjoys common ownership and is incorporated herein by reference. The other protein is expressed by plasmid pHCV-31 and is composed of two noncontiguous coding regions located in the putative non-structural regions of HCV designated NS-3 and NS-4. The first of the two regions represents amino acids 1192-1457 of the HCV sequence (known as Clone 33) and is expressed by the plasmid pHCV-29. The fusion protein itself will also be referred to as pHCV-29 and pHCV-29' shall be the designation for a polypeptide from the NS-3 region representing from about amino acids 1192-1457 of the HCV sequence prepared using other recombinant or synthetic methodologies. The second region represents amino acids 1676-1931 of the HCV sequence and is expressed by the plasmid pHCV-23. The fusion protein will be referred to as pHCV-23 and pHCV-23' shall be the designation for a polypeptide from the NS4 region representing from about amino acids 1676-1931 of the HCV sequence prepared using oth r recombinant or synthetic methodologies. It has been designated Clone BCD based on the strategy used in its construction. Clone BCD represents the carboxyl-terminal 256 amino acids of c100-3: th amino terminal 108 amino acids of c100-3 ar not represented in Clone BCD. Th recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-31 is designated CKS-33c-BCD. The fusion protein is also designated by pHCV-31 and pHCV-31' refers to the polypeptide composed of two noncontiguous coding regions located in the putative nonstructural regions of HCV designated NS-3 and NS-4, representing from about amino acids 1192-1457 and from about 1676-1931 of the HCV sequence prepared using different recombinator synthetic methodologies. Figure 1 illustrates the position of the three HCV regions within the HCV genome. These antigens are used in the inventive immunoassays to detect the presence of HCV antibodies in samples.

One assay format according to the invention provides a screening assay for identifying the presence of an antibody that is immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen. Briefly, a fluid sample is incubated with a solid support containing the two commonly bound recombinant proteins HCV pHCV-34 and pHCV-31. Finally, the antibody-antigen complex is detected. In a modification of the screening assay the solid support additionally contains recombinant polypeptide c1OO-3.

Another assay format provides a confirmatory assay for unequivocally identifying the presence of an antibody that is immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen. The confirmatory assay includes synthetic peptides or recombinant antigens representing major epitopes contained within the three distinct regions of the HCV genome, which are the same regions represented by the two recombinant proteins described in the screening assay. These regions include NS4 (the c100-3 region) represented by pHCV-23, NS3 (the 33c region) represented by pHCV-29, and together with pHCV-23 (the c100-3 region) represented by pHCV-31, and a region near the 5' end of the HCV genome believed to be the core structural protein of HCV (pHCV-34). Recombinant proteins used in the confirmatory assay should have a heterologous source of antigen to that used in the primary screening assay (i.e. should not be an E.coli-derived recombinant antigen nor a recombinant antigen composed in part, of CKS sequences). Briefly, specimens repeatedly reactive in the primary screening assay are retested in the confirmatory assay. Aliquots containing identical amounts of specimen are contacted with a synthetic peptide or recombinant antigen individually coated onto a solid support. Finally, the antibody-antigen complex is detected. Seroreactivity for epitopes within the c100-3 region of th HCV g nome are confirmed by use f the synthetic peptides sp67 and sp65. The synthetic peptide sp117 can also be used to confirm seroreactivity within the c100-3 region. Seroreactivity for HCV epitopes within the putative core region of HCV are confirmed by the use of the synthetic peptide sp75. In order to confirm seroreactivity for HCV epitopes within the 33c region of HCV, a recombinant antigen is expressed as a chimeric protein with superoxide dismutase (SOD) in yeast. The synthetic peptide sp65 (representing amino acids p1866-1930 of the HCV sequence), sp67 (representing amino acids p1684-1750), sp75 (representing amino acids p1-75), and sp117 (representing amino acids p1689-1805) are described in U.S. Serial No. 456,162 entitled "Hepatitis C Assay", filed December 22, 1989, which enjoys common ownership and is incorporated herein by reference.

Another assay format provides a competition assay or neutralization assay directed to the confirmation that positive results are not false by identifying the presence of an antibody that is immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen in a fluid sample where the sample is used to prepare first and second immunologically equivalent aliquots. The first aliquot is contacted with solid support containing a bound polypeptide which contains at least one epitope of an HCV antigen under conditions suitable for complexing with the antibody to form a detectable antibody-polypeptide complex and the second aliquot is first contacted with the same solid support containing bound polypeptide. The preferred recombinant polypeptide is derived from pHCV-23.

Another assay format provides an immunodot assay for identifying the presence of an antibody that is immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen by concurrently contacting a sample with recombinant polypeptides each containing distinct epitopes of an HCV antigen under conditions suitable for complexing the antibody with at least one of the polypeptides and detecting the antibodypolypeptide complex by reacting the complex with color-producing reagents. The preferred recombinant polypeptides employed include those recombinant polypeptides derived from pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, as well as c100-3 expressed as a chimeric protein with superoxide dismutase (SOD) in yeast.

In all of the assays, the sample is preferably diluted before contacting the polypeptide absorbed on a solid support. Samples may be obtained from different biological samples such as whole blood, serum, plasma, cerebral spinal fluid, and lymphocyte or cell culture supernatants. Solid support materials may include cellulose materials, such as paper and nitrocellulose, natural and synthetic polymeric materials, such as polyacrylamid, polystyr ne, and cotton, porous gels such as silica gel, agarose, dextran and gelatin, and inorganic materials such as deactivated alumina, magnesium sul-

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fate and glass. Suitable solid support materials may be used in assays in a variety of well known physical configurations, including microtiter wells, test tubes, beads, strips, membranes, and microparticles. A preferred solid support for a non-immunodot assay is a polystyrene bead. A preferred solid support for an immnuodot assay is nitrocellulose.

Suitable methods and reagents for dectecting an antibody-antigen complex in an assay of the present invention are commercially available or known in the relevant art. Representative methods may employ detection reagents such as enzymatic, radioisotopic, fluorescent, luminescent, or chemiluminescent reagents. These reagents may be used to prepare hapten-labelled antihapten detection systems according to known procedures, for example, a biotin-labelled antibiotin system may be used to detect an antibody-antigen complex.

The present invention also encompasses assay kits including polypeptides which contain at least one epitope of an HCV antigen bound to a solid support as well as needed sample preparation reagents, wash reagents, detection reagents and signal producing reagents.

Other aspects and advantages of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art upon consideration of the following detailed description which provides illustrations of the invention in its presently preferred embodiments.

E.coli strains containing plasmids useful for constructs of the invention have been deposited at the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Maryland on August 10, 1990, under the accession Nos. ATCC 68380 (pHCV-23), ATCC 68381 (pHCV-29), ATCC 68382 (pHCV-31), ATCC 68383 (pHCV-34) and on November 6, 1990 for E. coli strains containing plasmids useful for constructs under the accession Nos. ATCC 68458 (pHCV-50), 68459 (pHCV-57), 68460 (pHCV-103), 68461 (pHCV-102), 68462 (pHCV-51), 68463 (pHCV-105), 68464 (pHCV-107), 68465 (pHCV-104), 68466 (pHCV-45), 68467 (pHCV-48), 68468 (pHCV-49), 68469 (pHCV-58), 68470 (pHCV-101).

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 illustrates the HCV genome.

FIGURE 2 illustrates the use of recombinant polypeptides to identify the presence of antibodies in a chimpanzee inoculated with HCV.

FIGURE 3 illustrates the sensitivity and specificity increase in using the screening assay using pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 antigens.

FIGURE 4 illustrates the construction of plasmid pHCV-34.

FIGURE 5 illustrates th compl te DNA and amino acid sequence of pHCV-34.

FIGURE 6 illustrates fusion protein pHCV-34.

FIGURE 7 illustrates the expression of pHCV-34 proteins in E.coli.

FIGURE 8 illustrates the construction of plasmid pHCV-23.

FIGURE 9 illustrates the construction of plasmid pHCV-29.

FIGURE 10 illustrates the construction of plasmid pHCV-31.

FIGURE 11 illustrates the complete DNA and amino acid sequence of pHCV-31.

FIGURE 12 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-31.

FIGURE 13 illustrates the expression of pHCV-29 in E.coli.

FIGURE 14 illustrates the expression of pHCV-23 in E.coli.

FIGURE 15 illustrates the expression of pHCV-31 in E.coli.

FIGURE 16 illustrates the increased sensitivity using the screening assay utilizing the pHCV-34.

FIGURE 17 illustrates the increased specificity with the screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31.

FIGURE 18 illustrates the results in hemodialysis patients using the screening and confirmatory assays.

FIGURE 19 illustrates earlier detection of HCV in a hemodialysis patient using the screening assay.

FIGURE 20 illustrates the results of the screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 on samples from individuals with acute NANBH.

FIGURE 21 illustrates the results of the confirmatory assay of the same population group as in Figure 20.

FIGURE 22 illustrates the results of the screening and confirmatory assays on individuals infected with chronic NANBH.

FIGURE 23 illustrates preferred buffers, pH conditions, and spotting concentrations for the HCV immunodot assay.

FIGURE 24 illustrates the results of the HCV immunodot assay.

FIGURE 25 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-45.

FIGURE 26 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-45.

FIGURE 27 illustrates the expression of pHCV-45 in E.coli.

FIGURE 28 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-48.

FIGURE 29 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequ nce of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-48.

FIGURE 30 illustrates the expression of pHCV-48 in E.coli.

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FIGURE 31 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-51.

FIGURE 32 illustrates th DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-51.

FIGURE 33 illustrates the expression of pHCV-51 in E.coli.

FIGURE 34 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-

FIGURE 35 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-50.

FIGURE 36 illustrates the expression of pHCV-50 in E.coli.

FIGURE 37 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-49.

FIGURE 38 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-49.

FIGURE 39 illustrates the expression of pHCV-49 in E.coli.

FIGURE 40 illustrates an immunoblot of pHCV-23, pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-51, pHCV-50 and pHCV-49.

FIGURE 41 illustrates the fusion proteins pHCV-24, pHCV-57, pHCV-58.

FIGURE 42 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-57.

FIGURE 43 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-58.

FIGURE 44 illustrates the expression of pHCV-24, pHCV-57, and pHCV-58 in E.coli.

FIGURE 45 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-105.

FIGURE 46 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-105.

FIGURE 47 illustrates the expression of pHCV-105 in E.coli.

FIGURE 48 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-103.

FIGURE 49 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-103.

FIGURE 50 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-

FIGURE 51 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-101.

FIGURE 52 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-

FIGURE 53 illustrat s the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen xpr ssed by pHCV-102.

FIGURE 54 illustrates th xpression of pHCV-102 in E.coli.

FIGURE 55 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-107.

FIGURE 56 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-107.

FIGURE 57 illustrates the fusion protein pHCV-104.

FIGURE 58 illustrates the DNA and amino acid sequence of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-104.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention is directed to an assay to detect an antibody to an HCV antigen in a sample. Human serum or plasma is preferably diluted in a sample diluent and incubated with a polystyrene bead coated with a recombinant polypeptide that represents a distinct antigenic region of the HCV genome. If antibodies are present in the sample they will form a complex with the antigenic polypeptide and become affixed to the polystyrene bead. After the complex has formed, unbound materials and reagents are removed by washing the bead and the bead-antigen-antibody complex is reacted with a solution containing horseradish peroxidase labeled goat antibodies directed against human antibodies. This peroxidase enzyme then binds to the antigen-antibody complex already fixed to the bead. In a final reaction the horseradish peroxidase is contacted with o-phenylenediamine and hydrogen peroxide which results in a yelloworange color. The intensity of the color is proportional to the amount of antibody which initially binds to the antigen fixed to the bead.

The preferred recombinant polypeptides having HCV antigenic epitopes were selected from portions of the HCV genome which encoded polypeptides which possessed amino acid sequences similar to other known immunologically reactive agents and which were identified as having some immunological reactivity. (The immunological reactivity of a polypeptide was initially identified by reacting the cellular extract of E.coli clones which had been transformed with cDNA fragments of the HCV genome with HCV infected serum. Polypeptides expressed by clone containing the incorporated cDNA were immunologically reactive with serum known to contain antibody to HCV antigens.) An analysis of a given amino acid sequence, however, only provides rough guides to predicting immunological reactivity. There is no invariably predictable way to ensure immunological activity short of preparing a given amino acid sequence and testing the suspected sequence in an assay.

The use of recombinant polypeptides representing distinct antig nic regions of th HCV genome to detect the presence of an antibody to

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an HCV antigen is illustrated in Figure 2. The course of HCV infection in the chimpanzee, Pan, was followed with one assay using recombinant c100-3 polypeptide and with another improved assay, using the two recombinant antigens CKS-Core (pHCV-34) and pHCV-33c-BCD (pHCV-31) expressed by the plasmids pHCV-34 and pHCV-31, respectively. The assay utilizing the recombinant pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 proteins detected plasma antibody three weeks prior to detection of antibody by the assay using c100-3.

A summary of the results of a study which followed the course of HCV infection in Pan and six other chimpanzees using the two assays described above is summarized in Figure 3. Both assays gave negative results before inoculation and both assays detected the presence of antibodies after the animal had been infected with HCV. However, in the comparison of the two assays, the improved screening assay using pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 detected seroconversion to HCV antigens at an earlier or equivalent bleed date in six of the seven chimpanzees. Data from these chimpanzee studies clearly demonstrate that overall detection of HCV antibodies is greatly increased with the assay utilizing the pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 proteins. This test is sufficiently sensitive to detect seroconversion during the acute phase of this disease, as defined as an elevation in ALT levels, in most animals. Equally important is the high degree of specificity of the test as no pre-inoculation specimens were reactive.

The polypeptides useful in the practice of this invention are produced using recombinant technologies. The DNA sequences which encode the desired polypeptides are preferably assembled from fragments of the total desired sequence. Synthetic DNA fragments of the HCV genome can be synthesized based on their corresponding amino acid sequences. Once the amino acid sequence is chosen, this is then reverse translated to determine the complementary DNA sequence using codons optimized to facilitate expression in the chosen system. The fragments are generally prepared using well known automated processes and apparatus. After the complete sequence has been prepared the desired sequence is incorporated into an expression vector which is transformed into a host cell. The DNA sequence is then expressed by the host cell to give the desired polypeptide which is harvested from the host cell or from the medium in which the host cell is cultured. When smaller peptides are to be made using recombinant technologi s it may be advantageous to prepare a single DNA sequence which encodes several copies of the desired polypeptide in a connected chain. The long chain is then isolated and th chain is cleaved into the shorter, desired sequences.

The methodology of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) may also be employed to develop PCR amplified genes from any portion of the HCV genome, which in turn may then be cloned and expressed in a manner similar to the synthetic genes.

Vector systems which can be used include plant, bacterial, yeast, insect, and mammalian expression systems. It is preferred that the codons are optimized for expression in the system used.

A preferred expression system utilizes a carrier gene for a fusion system where the recombinant HCV proteins are expressed as a fusion protein of an E.coli enzyme, CKS (CTP:CMP-3-deoxy-manno-octulosonate cytidylyl transferase or CMP-KDO synthetase). The CKS method of protein synthesis is disclosed in U.S. Patent Applications Serial Nos. 167,067 and 276,263 filed March 11, 1988 and November 23, 1988, respectively, by Bolling (EPO 891029282) which enjoy common ownership and are incorporated herein by reference.

Other expression systems may be utilized including the lambda PL vector system whose features include a strong lambda pL promoter, a strong three-frame translation terminator rmBtl, and translation starting at an ATG codon.

In the present invention, the amino acid sequences encoding for the recombinant HCV antigens of interest were reverse translated using codons optimized to facilitate high level expression in E.coli. Individual oligonucleotides were synthesized by the method of oligonucleotide directed double-stranded break repair disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 883,242, filed July 8, 1986 by Mandecki (EPO 87109357.1) which enjoys common ownership and is incorporated herein by individual Alternatively, the oligonucleotides may be synthesized on the Applied Biosystem 380A DNA synthesizer using methods and reagents recommended by the manufacturer. The DNA sequences of the individual oligonucleotides were confirmed using the Sanger dideoxy chain termination method (Sanger et al., J. Mole. Biol., 162:729 (1982)). These individual gene fragments were then annealed and ligated together and cloned as EcoRI-BamHI subfragments in the CKS fusion vector pJO200. After subsequent DNA sequence confirmation by the Sanger dideoxy chain termination method, the subfragments were digested with appropriate restriction enzymes, gel purified, ligated and cloned again as an EcoRI-BarnHI fragment in the CKS fusion vector pJO200. The resulting clones were mapped to identify a hybrid gene consisting of the EcoRI-BamHI HCV fragment inserted at the 3' end of the CKS (CMP-KDO synthetase) gene. The resultant fusion proteins, under control of the lac promoter, consist of 239 amino acids of th CKS protein fused to th

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various regions of HCV.

The synthesis, cloning, and characterization of the recombinant polypeptides as well as the preferred formats for assays using these polypeptides are provided in the following examples. Examples 1 and 2 describe the synthesis and cloning of CKS-Core and CKS-33-BCD, respectively. Example 3 describes a screening assay. Example 4 describes a confirmatory assay. Example 5 describes a competition assay. Example 6 describes an immunodot assay.

REAGENTS AND ENZYMES

Media such as Luria-Bertani (LB) and Superbroth II (Dri Form) were obtained from Gibco Laboratories Life Technologies, Inc., Madison Wisconsin. Restriction enzymes, Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I, T4 DNA ligase, T4 polynucleotide kinase, nucleic acid molecular weight standards, M13 sequencing system, X-gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indonyl-β-D-galactoside), IPTG (isopropyl-β-Dthiogalactoside), glycerol, Dithiothreitol, 4-chloro-1naphthol were purchased from Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals, Indianapolis, Indiana; or New England Biolabs, Inc., Beverly, Massachusetts; or Bethesda Research Laboratories Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, Maryland. Prestained protein acrylamide weight standards, molecular (crystallized, electrophoretic grade 99%); N-N'-Methylene-bis-acrylamide (BIS); N,N,N',N',-Tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED) and sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) were purchased from BioRad Laboratories, Richmond, California. Lysozyme and ampicillin were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Missouri. Horseradish peroxidase (HRPO) labeled secondary antibodies were obtained from Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories, Inc., Gaithersburg, Maryland. Seaplaque® agarose (low melting agarose) was purchased from FMC Bioproducts, Rockland, Maine.

T50E10 contained 50mM Tris, pH 8.0, 10mM EDTA; 1X TG contained 100mM Tris, pH 7.5 and 10% glycerol; 2X SDS/PAGE loading buffer consisted of 15% glycerol, 5% SDS, 100mM Tris base, 1M β -mercaptoethanol and 0.8% Bromophenol blue dye; TBS container 50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, and 150 mM sodium chloride; Blocking solution consisted of 5% Carnation nonfat dry milk in TBS.

HOST CELL CULTURES, DNA SOURCES AND VECTORS

E.coli JM103 cells, pUC8, pUC18, pUC19 and M13 cloning vectors were purchased from Pharmacia LKB Biot chnology, Inc., Piscataway, New Jersey; Competent EpicureanTM coli stains XL1-

Blue and JM109 were purchased from Stratagene Cloning Systems, LaJolla, California. RR1 cells were obtained from Coli Genetic Stock Center, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; and E.coli CAG456 cells from Dr. Carol Gross, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Vector pRK248.clts was obtained from Dr. Donald R. Helinski, University of California, San Diego, California.

GENERAL METHODS

All restriction enzyme digestion were performed according to suppliers' instructions. At least 5 units of enzyme were used per microgram of DNA, and sufficient incubation was allowed to complete digestion of DNA. Standard procedures were used for minicell lysate DNA preparation, phenolchloroform extraction, ethanol precipitation of DNA, restriction analysis of DNA on agarose, and low melting agarose gel purification of DNA fragments (Maniatis et al., Molecular Cloning. A Laboratory Manual [New York: Cold Spring Harbor, 1982]). Plasmid isolations from E.coli strains used the alkali lysis procedure and cesium chloride-ethidium bromide density gradient method (Maniatis et al., supra). Standard buffers were used for T4 DNA ligase and T4 polynucleotide kinase (Maniatis et al., supra).

EXAMPLE 1. CKS-CORE

A. Construction of the Plasmid pJ0200

The cloning vector pJO200 allows the fusion of recombinant proteins to the CKS protein. The plasmid consists of the plasmid pBR322 with a modified lac promoter fused to a KdsB gene fragment (encoding the first 239 of the entire 248 amino acids of the E.coli CMP-KDO synthetase of CKS protein), and a synthetic linker fused to the end of the KdsB gene fragment. The cloning vector pJO200 is a modification of vector pTB210. The synthetic linker includes: multiple restriction sites for insertion of genes; translational stop signals, and the trpA rho-independent transcriptional terminator. The CKS method of protein synthesis as well as CKS vectors including pTB210 are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 167,067 and 276.263, filed March 11, 1988 and November 23, 1988, respectively, by Bolling (EPO 891029282) which enjoy common ownership, and are herein incorporated by reference.

B. Preparation of HCV CKS-Cor Expression Vector

Six individual nucleotid s representing amino

acids 1-150 of the HCV genome were ligated together and cloned as a 466 base pair EcoRl-BamHI fragment into the CKS fusion vector pJO200 as presented in Figure 4. The complete DNA sequence of this plasmid, designated pHCV-34, and the entire amino acid sequence of the pHCV-34 recombinant antigen produced is presented in Figur 5. The resultant fusion protein HCV CKS-Core, consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, seven amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, and the first 150 amino acids of HCV as illustrated in Figure 6.

The pHCV-34 plasmid and the CKS plasmid pTB210 were transformed into E.coli K-12 strain xL-1 (recAl, endAl, gyrA96, thi-1, hsdRl7, supE44, relAl, lac/F', proAB, laclqZDM15, TN10) cells made competent by the calcium chloride method. In these constructions the expression of the CKS fusion proteins was under the control of the lac promoter and was induced by the addition of IPTG. These plasmids replicated as independent elements, were nonmobilizable and were maintained at approximately 10-30 copies per cell.

C. Characterization of Recombinant HCV-Core

In order to establish that clone pHCV-34 expressed the unique HCV-CKS Core protein, the pHCV-34/XL-1 culture was grown overnight at 37°C in growth media consisting of yeast extract, trytone, phosphate salts, glucose, and ampicillin. When the culture reached an OD600 of 1.0, IPTG was added to a final concentration of 1mM to induce expression. Samples (1.5 ml) were removed at 1 hour intervals, and cells were pelleted and resuspended to an OD600 of 1.0 in 2X SDS/PAGE loading buffer. Aliquots (15ul) of the prepared samples were separated on duplicate 12.5% SDS/PAGE gels.

One gel was fixed in a solution of 50% methanol and 10% acetic acid for 20 minutes at room temperature, and then stained with 0.25% Coomassie blue dye in a solution of 50% methanol and 10% acetic acid for 30 minutes. Destaining was carried out using a solution of 10% methanol and 7% acetic acid for 3-4 hours, or until a clear background was obtained.

Figure 7 presents the expression of pHCV-34 proteins in E.coli. Molecular weight standards were run in Lane M. Lane 1 contains the plasmid pJ0200-the CKS vector without the HCV sequence. The arrows on the left indicate the mobilities of the molecular weight markers from top to bottom: 110,000; 84,000; 47,000; 33,000; 24,000; and 16,000 daltons. The arrows on the right indicate th mobilities of the recombinant HCV prot ins. Lane 2 contains the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-34 expressing CKS-Core (amino acids 1 to 150) prior to

induction; and Lane 3 after 3 hours of induction. The results show that the recombinant protein pHCV-34 has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular size of 48,000 daltons. This compares acceptably with the predicted molecular mass of 43,750 daltons.

Proteins from the second 12.5% SDS/PAGE gel were electrophoretically transferred to nitrocellulose for immunoblotting. The nitrocellulose sheet containing the transferred proteins was incubated with Blocking Solution for one hour and incubated overnight at 4°C with HCV patients' sera diluted in TBS containing E.coli K-12 strain XL-1 lysate. The nitrocellulose sheet was washed three times in TBS, then incubated with HRPO-labeled goat antihuman IgG, diluted in TBS containing 10% fetal calf sera. The nitrocellulose was washed three times with TBS and the color was developed in TBS containing 2 mg/ml 4-chloro-1-napthol, 0.02% hydrogen peroxide and 17% methanol. Clone HCV-34 demonstrated a strong immunoreactive band at 48,000 daltons with the HCV patients' sera. Thus, the major protein in the Coomassie stained protein gel was immunoreactive. Normal human serum did not react with any component of pHCV-34.

EXAMPLE 2. HCV CKS-33C-BCD

A. Preparation of HCV CKS-33c-BCD Expression Vector

The construction of this recombinant clone expressing the HCV CKS-33-BCD antigen was carried out in three steps described below. First, a clone expressing the HCV CKS-BCD antigen was constructed, designated pHCV-23. Second, a clone expressing the HCV CKS-33 antigen was constructed, designated pHCV-29. Lastly, the HCV BCD region was excised from pHCV-23 and inserted into pHCV-29 to construct a clone expressing the HCV CKS-33-BCD antigen, designated pHCV-31.

To construct the plasmid pHCV-23, thirteen individual oligonucleotides representing amino acids 1676-1931 of the HCV genome were ligated together and cloned as three separate EcoRI-BamHI subfragments into the CKS fusion vector pJO200. After subsequent DNA sequence confirmation, the three subfragments, designated B, C, and D respectively, were digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes, gel purified, ligated together, and cloned as a 781 base pair EcoRI-BamHI fragment in the CKS fusion vector pJO200, as illustrated in Figure 8. The resulting plasmid, designated pHCV-23, expresses the HCV CKS-BCD antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-BCD antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, seven amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, 256 amino acids from the

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HCV NS4 region (amino acids 1676-1931, and 10 additional amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences.

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To construct the plasmid pHCV-29 twelve individual oligonucleotides representing amino acids 1192-1457 of the HCV genome were ligated together and cloned as two separate EcoRi-BamHi subfragments in the CKS fusion vector pJO200. After subsequent DNA sequence confirmation, the two subfragments were digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes, gel purified, ligated together and cloned again as an 816 base pair EcoRI-BamHI fragment in the CKS fusion vector pJO200, as illustrated in Figure 9. The resulting plasmid, designated pHCV-29, expresses the CKS-33 antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-33 antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, eight amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, and 266 amino acids from the HCV NS3 region (amino acids 1192-1457).

To construct the plasmid pHCV-31, the 781 base pair EcoRI-BamHI fragment from pHCV-23 representing the HCV-BCD region was linker-adapted to produce a Cla1-BamH1 fragment which was then gel purified and ligated into pHCV-29 at the Cla1-BamH1 sites as illustrated in Figure 10. The resulting plasmid, designated pHCV-31, expresses the pHCV-31 antigen under control of the lac promoter. The complete DNA sequence of pHCV-31 and the entire amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-33-BCD recombinant antigen produced is presented in Figure 11. The HCV CKS-33-BCD antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, eight amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, 266 amino acids of the HCV NS3 region (amino acids 1192-1457), 2 amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, 256 amino acids of the HCV NS4 region (amino acids 1676-1931), and 10 additional amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences. Figure 12 presents a schematic representation of the pHCV-31 antigen.

The pHCV-31 plasmid was transformed into E.coli K-12 strain XL-1 in a manner similar to the pHCV-34 and CKS-pTB210 plasmids of Example 1.

B. Characterization of Recombinant HCV CKS-33-

Characterization of pHCV CKS-33-BCD was carried out in a manner similar to pHCV CKS-Core of Example 1. pHCV-23, pHCV SDS/PAGE gels were run for E.coli lysates containing the plasmids pHCV-29 (Figure 13), pHCV-23 (Figure 14), and pHCV-31 (Figure 15) expressing the recombinant fusion proteins CKS-33c, CKS-BCD, and CKS-33-BCD, respectively. For all three figures, molecular weight standards w re run in Lane M, with th arrows on the left indicating mobilities of the mo-

lecular weight markers the from top to bottom: 110,000; 84,000; 47,000; 33,000; 24,000; and 16,000 daltons. In Figure 13, Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-29 expressing HCV CKS-33c (amino acids 1192 to 1457) prior to induction and lane 2 after 4 hours induction. These results show that the recombinant pHCV-29 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular size of 60,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 54,911.

In Figure 14, Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pJO200- the CKS vector without the HCV sequence. Lane 2, contained pHCV-20 expressing the HCV CKS-B (amino acids 1676 to 1790). Lane 3, contained the fusion protein pHCV-23 (amino acids 1676-1931). These results show that the recombinant pHCV-23 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular size of 55,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 55,070 daltons.

In Figure 15, Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pJO200 the CKS vector without the HCV sequences. Lane 2 contained pHCV-31 expressing the CKS-33c-BCD fusion protein (amino acids 1192 to 1447 and 1676 to 1931) prior to induction and lane 3 after 2 hours induction. These results show that the recombinant pHCV-31 (CKS-33c-BCD) fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular size of 90,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 82,995 daltons.

An immunoblot was also run on one of the SDS/PAGE gels derived from the pHCV-31/X1-1 culture. Human serum from an HCV exposed individual reacted strongly with the major pHCV-31 band at 90,000 daltons. Normal human serum did not react with any component of the pHCV-31 (CKS-33-BCD) preparations.

EXAMPLE 3. SCREENING ASSAY

The use of recombinant polypeptides which contain epitopes within c100-3 as well as epitopes from other antigenic regions from the HCV genome, provide immunological assays which have increased sensitivity and may be more specific than HCV immunological assays using epitopes within c100-3 alone.

In the presently preferred screening assay, the procedure uses two E.coli expressed recombinant proteins, CKS-Core (pHCV-34) and CKS-33-BCD (pHCV-31), representing three distinct regions of the HCV genome. These recombinant polypeptides wer pr pared following procedures described above. In the screening assay, both recombinant antigens are coated onto the same polystyrene bead. In a modification of the screening assay the

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polystyrene bead may also be coated with the SOD-fusion polypeptide c100-3.

The polystyren beads are first washed with distilled water and propanol and then incubated with a solution containing recombinant pHCV-31 diluted to 0.5 to 2.0 ug/ml and pHCV-34 diluted to 0.1 to 0.5 ug/ml in 0.1 M NaH2PO4 *H20 with 0.4M NaC1 and 0.0022% Triton X-100, pH 6.5. The beads are incubated in the antigen solution for 2 hours (plus or minus 10 minutes) at 38-42 °C, washed in PBS and soaked in 0.1% (w/v) Triton X-100 in PBS for 60 minutes at 38-42 °C. The beads are then washed two times in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), overcoated with a solution of 5.0% (w/v) bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS for 60 minutes at 38-42 °C and washed one time in PBS. Finally, the beads are overcoated with 5% (w/v) sucrose in PBS, and dried under nitrogen or air.

The polystyrene beads coated with pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 are used in an antibody capture format. Ten microliters of sample are added to the wells of the reaction tray along with 400 ul of a sample diluent and the recombinant coated bead. The sample diluent consists of 10% (v/v) bovine serum and 20% (v/v) goat serum in 20 mM Tris phosphate buffer containing 0.15% (v/v) Triton X-100, 1%(w/v) BSA, 1% E.coli lysate and 500 ug/ml or less CKS lysate. When the recombinant yeast c100-3 polypeptide is used, antibodies to yeast antigens which may be present in a sample are reacted with yeast extracts which are added to the sample diluent (typically about 200 ug/ml). The addition of yeast extracts to the sample diluent is used to prevent false positive results. The final material is sterile filtered and filled in plastic bottles, and preserved with 0.1% sodium azide.

After one hour of incubation at 40°C, the beads are washed and 200 ul of conjugate is added to the wells of the reaction tray.

The preferred conjugate is goat anti-human IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugate. Concentrated conjugate is titered to determine a working concentration. A twenty-fold concentrate of the working conjugate solution is then prepared by diluting the concentrate in diluent. The 20X concentrate is steril filtered and stored in plastic bottles.

The conjugate diluent includes 10% (v/v) bovine serum, 10% (v/v) goat serum and 0.15% Triton-X100 in 20 mM Tris buffer, pH 7.5 with 0.01% gentamicin sulfate, 0.01% thimerosal and red dye. The conjugate is sterile filtered and filled in plastic bottles.

Anti-HCV positive control is prepared from plasma units positive for antibodies to HCV. The pool of units used includes plasma with antibodies reactiv to pHCV-31 and pHCV-34. The units are recalcified and heat inactivated at 59-61 °C for 12 hours with constant stirring. The pool is aliquoted

and stored at -20°C or at 2-8°C. For each lot of positive control, the stock solution is diluted with negative control containing 0.1% sodium azid as a preservative. The final material is sterile filtered and filled in plastic bottles.

Anti-HCV negative control is prepared from recalcified human plasma, negative for antibodies to pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 proteins of HCV. The plasma is also negative for antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and negative for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg). The units are pooled, and 0.1% sodium azide is added as a preservative. The final material is sterile filtered and filled in plastic bottles.

After one hour of incubation with the conjugate at 40°C, the beads are washed, exposed to the OPD substrate for thirty minutes at room temperature and the reaction terminated by the addition of 1 N H₂SO₄. The absorbance is read at 492 nm.

In order to maintain acceptable specificity, the cutoff for the assay should be at least 5-7 standard deviations above the absorbance value of the normal population mean. In addition, it has generally been observed that acceptable specificity is obtained when the population mean runs at a sample to cutoff (S/CO) value of 0.25 or less. Consistent with these criteria, a "preclinical" cutoff for the screening assay was selected which clearly separated most of the presumed "true negative" from "true positive" specimens. The cutoff value was calculated as the sum of the positive control mean absorbance value multiplied by 0.25 and the negative control mean absorbance value. The cutoff may be expressed algebraically as:

Cutoff value = 0.25 PCx + NCx.

Testing may be performed by two methods which differ primarily in the degree of automation and the mechanism for reading the resulting color development in the assay. One method is referred to as the manual or Quantumt_{tm} method because Quantum or Quantumatic is used to read absorbance at 492 nm. It is also called the manual method because sample pipetting, washing and reagent additions are generally done manually by the technician, using appropriately calibrated pipettes, dispensers and wash instruments. The second method is referred to as the PPC method and utilizes the automated Abbott Commander^R system. This system employs a pipetting device referred to as the Sample Management Center (SMC) and a wash/dispense/read device r ferred to as the Parallel Processing Center (PPC) disclosed in the Abbott Disclosure No. 17256 entitled "Simultaneous Assay for Detecting On Or Mor Analytes" the inv ntor of which is William E.

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Brown, III. The optical reader used in the PPC has dual wavelength capabilities that can measure differential absorbencies (peak band and side band) from the sample wells. These readings are converted into results by the processor's Control Center.

Screening Assay Performance

1. Serum/Plasma From Inoculated Chimpanzees

As previously described, Table I summarizes the results of a study which followed the course of HCV infection in seven chimpanzees using a screening assay which utilized the c100-3 polypeptide, and the screening assay which utilized pHCV-31 and pHCV-34. Both assays gave negative results before inoculation and both assays detected the presence of antibodies after the animal had been infected with HCV. However, in the comparison of the two assays, the assay utilizing pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 detected seroconversion to HCV antigens at an earlier or equivalent bleed date in six of the seven chimpanzees. Data from these chimpanzee studies clearly demonstrate that overall detection of HCV antibodies is greatly increased with the assay utilizing the pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 proteins. This test is sufficiently sensitive to detect seroconversion during the acute phase of this disease, as defined as an elevation in ALT levels, in most animals. Equally important is the high degree of specificity of the test as no pre-inoculation specimens were reactive.

2. Non-A, Non-B Panel II (H. Alter, NIH)

A panel of highly pedigreed human sera from Dr. H. Alter, NIH, Bethesda, MD., containing infectious HCV sera, negative sera and other disease controls were tested. A total of 44 specimens were present in the panel.

Six of seven sera which were "proven infectious" in chimpanzees were positive in both the screening assay using c100-3 as well as in the screening assay utilizing the recombinant proteins pHCV-31 and pHCV-34. These six reactive specimens were obtained from individuals with chronic hepatitis. All six of the reactive specimens were confirmed positive using synthetic peptide sp67. One specimen obtained during the acute phase of NANB post-transfusion hepatitis was non-reactive in both screening assays.

In the group labeled "probable infectious" were three samples taken from the same post transfusion hepatitis patient. The first two acute phase samples were negative in both assays, but the third sample was reactive in both assay. The disease control samples and pedigreed negative controls

were uniformly negative.

All sixteen specimens detected as positive by both screening assays were confirmed by the spll7 confirmatory assay (Figure 16). In addition, specimens 10 and 29 were newly detected in the screening assay utilizing the recombinant pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 antigens and were reactive by the sp75 confirmatory assay. Specimen 39 was initially reactive in the screening test utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31, but upon retesting was negative and could not be confirmed by the confirmatory assays.

In summary, both screening tests identified 6 of 6 chronic NANBH carriers and 1 of 4 acute NANBH samples. Paired specimens from an implicated donor were non-reactive in the screening test utilizing c100-3 but were reactive in the screening test with pHCV-31 and pHCV-34. Thus, the screening test utilizing the recombinant antigens pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 appears to be more sensitive than the screening assay utilizing c100-3. None of the disease control specimens or pedigreed negative control specimens were reactive in either screening assay.

CBER Reference Panel

A reference panel for antibody to Hepatitis C was received from the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER). This 10 member panel consists of eight reactive samples diluted in normal human sera negative for antibody to HCV and two sera that contain no detectable antibody to HCV. This panel was run on the Ortho first generation HCV EIA assay, the screening assay utilizing c100-3 and the screening assay utilizing pHCV-31 and pHCV-34. The assay results are presented in Figure 17

The screening assay utilizing pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 detected all six of the HCV positive or borderline sample dilutions. The two non-reactive sample dilutions (709 and 710) appear to be diluted well beyond endpoint of antibody detectability for both screening assays. A marked increase was observed in the sample to cutoff values for three of the members on the screening assay utilizing pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 compared to the screening assay utilizing c100-3 or the Ortho first generation test. All repeatably reactive specimens were confirmed.

EXAMPLE 4. CONFIRMATORY ASSAY

The confirmatory assay provides a means for unequivocally identifying the presence of an antibody that is immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen. The confirmatory assay includes synthetic peptides or recombinant antigens representing major epitopes contained within the three distinct re-

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gions of the HCV genome, which are the same regions represented by the two recombinant antigens described in the screening assay. Recombinant proteins used in the confirmatory assay should have a heterologous source of antigen to that used in the primary screening assay (i.e. should not be an E.coli-derived recombinant antigen nor a recombinant antigen composed in part, of CKS sequences). Specimens repeatedly reactive in the primary screening assay are retested in the confirmatory assay. Aliquots containing identical amounts of specimen are contacted with a synthetic peptide or recombinant antigen individually coated onto a polystyrene bead. Seroreactivity for epitopes within the c100-3 region of the HCV genome are confirmed by use of the synthetic peptides sp67 and sp65. The synthetic peptide sp117 can also be used to confirm seroreactivity with the c100-3 region. Seroreactivity for HCV epitopes within the putative core region of HCV are confirmed by the use of the synthetic peptide sp75. In order to confirm seroreactivity for HCV epitopes within the 33c region of HCV, a recombinant antigen expressed as a chimeric protein with superoxide dismutase (SOD) in yeast is used. Finally, the antibody-antigen complex is detected.

The assay protocols were similar to those described in Example 3 above. The peptides are each individually coated onto polystyrene beads and used in an antibody capture format similar to that described for the screening assay. Ten microliters of specimen are added to the wells of a reaction tray along with 400 ul of a specimen diluent and a peptide coated bead. After one hour of incubation at 40°C, the beads are washed and 200 ul of conjugate (identical to that described in Example 3) is added to the wells of the reaction tray. After one hour of incubation at 40°C, the beads are washed, exposed to the OPD substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature and the reaction terminated by the addition of 1 N H2SO4. The absorbance is read at 492 nm. The cutoff value for the peptide assay is 4 times the mean of the negative control absorbance value.

1. Panels containing Specimens "At Risk" for HCV Infection.

A group of 233 specimens representing 23 hemodialysis patients all with clinically diagnosed NANBH were supplied by Gary Gitnick, M.D. at the University of California, Los Angeles Center for the Health Sciences. These samples which were tested in by the screening assay utilizing c100-3 were subsequently tested in th screening assay which uses pHCV-31 and pHCV-34. A total of 7/23 patients (30.44%) were reactive in the c100-3 screening assay, with a total of 36 repeat reactive speci-

mens. Ten of 23 patients (43.48%) were reactive by the screening assay utilizing pHCV-31 and pHCV-34, with a total of 70 repeatable reactives among the available specimens (Figure 18). Two specimens were unavailable for testing. All of the 36 repeatedly reactive specimens detected in the c100-3 screening assay were confirmed by synthetic peptide confirmatory assays. A total of 34 of these 36 were repeatedly reactive on HCV EIA utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31: two specimens were not available for testing. Of the 36 specimens additionally detected by the screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31, 9 were confirmed by the core peptide confirmatory assay (sp75) and 27 were confirmed by the SOD-33c confirmatory assay.

In summary these data indicate that detection of anti-HCV by the screening assay utilizing pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 may occur at an equivalent bleed date or as many as 9 months earlier, when compared to the c100-3 screening assay. Figure 19 depicts earlier detection by the screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 in a hemodialysis patient.

Acute/Chronic Non-A, Non-B Hepatitis

A population of specimens was identified from individuals diagnosed as having acute or chronic NANBH. Specimens from individuals with acute cases of NANBH were received from Gary Gitnick, M.D. at the University of California, Los Angeles Center for Health Sciences. The diagnosis of acute hepatitis was based on the presence of a cytolytic syndrome (ALT levels greater than 2X the upper normal limit) on at least 2 serum samples for a duration of less than 6 months with or without other biological abnormalities and clinical symptoms. All specimens were also negative for IgM antibodies to Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) and were negative for Hepatitis B surface Ag when tested with commercially available tests. Specimens from cases of chronic NANBH were obtained from two clinical sites. Individuals were diagnosed as having chronic NANBH based on the following criteria: persistently elevated ALT levels, liver biopsy results, and/or the absence of detectable HBsAg. Specimens with biopsy results were further categorized as either chronic active NANBH, chronic persistent NANBH, or chronic NANBH with cirrhosis.

These specimens were tested by both the c100-3 screening assay and the screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31. The latter testing was performed in replicates of two by both the Quantum and PPC methods.

Community Acquired NANBH (Acute)

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The c100-3 screening assay detected 2 of 10 specimens (20.00%) as repeatedly reactive, both of which were confirmed. The screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 detected both of these specimens plus and additional 2 specimens (Figure 20). These 2 specimens were confirmed by sp75 (see Figure 21).

Acute Post-Transfusion NANBH

The c100-3 assay detected 4 of 32 specimens (12.50%) as repeatedly reactive, all of which was confirmed. The screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 detected 3 out of these 4 specimens (75%) as reactive. The one sample that was missed had an S/CO of 0.95 by the latter screening test. This sample was confirmed by the sp67 peptide (Figure 20). In addition, the screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 detected 11 specimens not reactive in the c100-3 screening assay. Of the 9 specimens available for confirmation, 8 were confirmed by sp75 and 1 could not be confirmed but had an S/CO of 0.90 in the sp65 confirmatory test. (see Figure 21).

Chronic NANBH

A summary of the results on these populations is shown in Figure 22. Overall, 155 of 164 (94.5%) chronic NANBH samples were detected by the screening test utilizing pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 using either Quantum or PPC. The 155 reactive samples were all confirmed in alternate assays using synthetic peptides based on sequences from either the c100, 33c or core regions of the HCV genome. In contrast, only 138 of 164 (84.1%) specimens were positive by the c100-3 assay. All but one of the 138 c100-3 samples were detected as positive by the screening assay utilizing pHCV-31 and pHCV-34. The one discordant specimen was not confirmed by either synthetic or neutralization assays. Conversely, there were 17 confirmed specimens which were positive only by the screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31.

The results indicate that the screening assay utilizing pHCV-34 and pHCV-31 is more sensitive than the current test in detecting HCV positive individuals within chronically infected NANBH populations.

EXAMPLE 5. Competition ASSAY

The recombinant polypeptides containing antig nic HCV pitopes are useful for competition assays. To perform a neutralization assay, a recombinant polypeptid repr senting pitopes within th c100-3 region such as CKS-BCD (pHCV-23) is solubilized and mixed with a sample diluent to a

final concentration of 0.5-50 ug/ml. Ten microliters of specimen or diluted specimen is added to a reaction well followed by 400 ul of the sample diluent containing the recombinant polypeptide and if desired, the mixture may be preincubated for about fifteen minutes to two hours. A bead coated with c100-3 antigen is then added to the reaction well and incubated for one hour at 40°C. After washing, 200 ul of a peroxidase labeled goat antihuman lgG in conjugate diluent is added and incubated for one hour at 40°C. After washing, OPD substrate is added and incubated at room temperature for thirty minutes. The reaction is terminated by the addition of 1 N sulfuric acid and the absorbance read at 492 nm.

Samples containing antibodies to the c100-3 antigen generate a reduced signal caused by the competitive binding of the peptides to these antibodies in solution. The percentage of competitive binding may be calculated by comparing the absorbance value of the sample in the presence of a recombinant polypeptide to the absorbance value of the sample assayed in the absence of a recombinant polypeptide at the same dilution.

EXAMPLE 6. INMUNODOT ASSAY

The immunodot assay system uses a panel of purified recombinant polypeptides placed in an array on a nitrocellulose solid support. The prepared solid support is contacted with a sample and captures specific antibodies to HCV antigens. The captured antibodies are detected by a conjugate-specific reaction. Preferably, the conjugate specific reaction is quantified using a reflectance optics assembly within an instrument which has been described in U.S. Patent Applications Serial No. 07/227,408 filed August 2, 1988. The related U.S. Patent Applications Serial Nos. 07/227,272, 07/227,586 and 07/227,590 further describe specific methods and apparatus useful to perform an immunodot assay. The assay has also been described in U.S. Application Serial No. 07/532,489 filed June 6, 1990. Briefly, a nitrocellulose-base test cartridge is treated with multiple antigenic polypeptides. Each polypeptide is contained within a specific reaction zone on the test cartridge. After all the antigenic polypeptides have been placed on the nitrocellulose, excess binding sites on the nitrocellulose are blocked. The test cartridge is then contacted with a sample such that each antigenic polypeptide in each reaction zone will react if the sample contains the appropriate antibody. After reaction, the t st cartridge is washed and any antigen-antibody reactions are identified using suitable well known r agents.

As described in the patent applications listed abov, the entire process is amenable to automa-

tion. The specifications of these applications related to the method and apparatus for performing an immunodot assay are incorporated by reference herein.

In a preferred immunodot assay, the recombinant polypeptides pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-34, and c100-3 were diluted in the preferred buffers, pH conditions, and spotting concentrations as summarized in Figure 23 and applied to a preassembled nitrocellulose test cartridge. After drying the cartridge overnight at room temperature 37 °C, the non-specific binding capacity of the nitro-cellulose phase was blocked. The blocking solution contained 1% porcine gelatin, 1% casein enzymatic hydrolysate, 5% Tween-20, 0.1% sodium azide, 0.5 M sodium chloride and 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5.

Forty normal donors were assayed by following the method described above. The mean reflectance density value then was determined for each of the recombinant proteins. A cutoff value was calculated as the negative mean plus six standard deviations. Test cartridges were incubated with samples A00642 and 423 (see Figure 24). Sample A00642 was from a convalescent non-A, non-B hepatitis patient, diluted in negative human plasma from 1:100 to 1:12800. The other sample, 423, was from a paid plasma donor which tested positive in an assay using a recombinant c100-3 polypeptide, diluted in negative human plasma from 1:40 to 1:2560. After sample incubation, sequential incubations with a biotin-conjugated goat anti-human immunoglobulin-specific antibody, an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated rabbit anti-biotin specific antibody, and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate produced a colored product at the site of the reaction. Sample to cutoff values (S/CO) were determined for all HCV recombinant proteins. Those S/CO values greater than or equal to 1.0 were considered reactive. The limiting dilution was defined as the lowest dilution at which the S/CO was greater than or equal to 1.0. As seen in Figure 24, each sample tested positive for all HCV recombinant proteins. The data demonstrate that reactivity for sample A00642 was greatest with pHCV-29, and decreased for the remaining antigens pHCV-23, c100-3, and pHCV-34. Sample 423 most strongly reacted with the recombinant proteins expressing pHCV-29 and pHCV-34, and to a lesser extent with pHCV-23 and c100-3.

EXAMPLE 7 HCV CKS-NS5 EXPRESSION VECTORS

A. Preparation of HCV CKS-NS5E

Eight individual oligonucleotides representing amino acids 1932-2191 of th HCV genom wer ligated together and cloned as a 793 base pair

EcoRI-BamHI fragment into the CKS fusion vector pJ0200. The resulting plasmid, designated pHCV-45, expresses the HCV CKS-NS5E antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-NS5E antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, nine amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, and 260 amino acids from the HCV NS4/NS5 region (amino acids 1932-2191). Figure 25 presents a schematic representation of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-45. Figure 26 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-NS5E recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-45. Figure 27 presents the expression of pHCV-45 proteins in E.coli. Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-45 expressing the HCV CKS-NS5E antigen (amino acids 1932-2191) prior to induction and lanes 2 and 3 after 2 and 4 hours post induction, respectively. These results show that the pHCV-45 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular size of 55,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 57,597 daltons.

B. Preparation of HCV CKS-NS5F

Eleven individual oligonucleotides representing amino acids 2188-2481 of the HCV genome were ligated together and cloned as a 895 base pair EcoRI-BamHI fragment into the CKS fusion vector pJ0200. The resulting plasmid, designated pHCV-48. expresses the HCV CKS-NS5F antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-NS5F antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, eight amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, and 294 amino acids from the HCV NS5 region (amino acids 2188-2481). Figure 28 presents a schematic representation of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-48. Figure 29 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-NS5F recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-48. Figure 30 presents the expression of pHCV-48 proteins in E.coli. Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-48 expressing the HCV CKS-NS5F antigen (amino acids 2188-2481) prior to induction and lanes 2 and 3 after 2 and 4 hours post induction, respectively. These results show that the pHCV-48 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular size of 65,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 58,985 daltons.

C. Preparation of HCV CKS-NS5G

Seven individual oligonucleotides representing amino acids 2480-2729 of the HCV genome were ligated together and cloned as a 769 base pair EcoRI-BamHI fragment into the CKS fusion vector pJ0200. The resulting plasmid, designated pHCV-

51, expresses the HCV CKS-NS5G antigen under control of the lac promot r. The HCV CKS-NS5G antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, eight amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, and 250 amino acids from the HCV NS5 region (amino acids 2480-2729). Figure 31 presents a schematic representation of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-51. Figure 32 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-NS5G recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-51. Figure 33 presents the expression of pHCV-51 proteins in E.coli. Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-51 expressing the HCV CKS-NS5G antigen (amino acids 2480-2729) prior to induction and lanes 2 and 3 after 2 and 4 hours post induction, respectively. These results show that the pHCV-51 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular size of 55,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 54,720 daltons.

D. Preparation of HCV CKS-NS5H

Six individual oligonucleotides representing amino acids 2728-2867 of the HCV genome were ligated together and cloned as a 439 base pair EcoRI-BamHI fragment into the CKS fusion vector pJ0200. The resulting plasmid, designated pHCV-50, expresses the HCV CKS-NS5H antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-NS5H antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, eight amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, and 140 amino acids from the HCV NS5 region (amino acids 2728-2867). Figure 34 presents a schematic representation of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-50. Figure 35 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-NS5H recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-50. Figure 36 presents the expression of pHCV-50 proteins in E.coli. Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-50 expressing the HCV CKS-NS5H antigen (amino acids 2728-2867) prior to induction and lanes 2 and 3 after 2 and 4 hours post induction, respectively. These results show that the pHCV-50 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular size of 45,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 42,783 daltons.

E. Preparation of HCV CKS-NS5I

Six individual oligonucleotides representing amino acids 2866-3011 of the HCV genome were ligated tog ther and cloned as a 460 base pair EcoRI-BamHI fragm nt into th CKS fusion vector pJ0200. The resulting plasmid, designated pHCV-49, expresses the HCV CKS-NS5I antigen und r control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-NS5I

antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, eight amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, and 146 amino acids from the HCV NS5 region (amino acids 2866-3011). Figure 37 presents a schematic representation of the recombinant antigen expressed by pHCV-49. Figure 38 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-NS5I recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-49. Figure 39 presents the expression of pHCV-49 proteins in E.coli. Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-49 expressing HCV CKS-NS5I antigen (amino acids 2866-3011) prior to induction and lanes 2 and 3 after 2 and 4 hours post induction, respectively. These results show that the pHCV-49 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular size of 42,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 43,497 daltons.

F. Immunoblot of HCV CKS-NS5 Antigens

Induced E.coli lysates containing pHCV-23, pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-51, pHCV-50, or pHCV-49 were individually run on preparative SDS/PAGE gels to separate the various HCV CKS-NS5 or HCV CKS-BCD recombinant antigens assay from the majority of other E.coli proteins. Gel slices containing the separated individual HCV CKS-NS5 or HCV CKS-BCD recombinant antigens were then electropheretically transferred to nitrocellulose, and the nitrocellulose sheet cut into strips. Figure 40 presents the results of a Western Blot analysis of various serum or plasma samples using these nitrocellulose strips. The arrows on the right indicate the position of each HCV CKS-BCD or HCV CKS-NS5 recombinant antigen, from top to bottom pHCV-23 (HCV CKS-BCD), pHCV-45 (HCV CKS-NS5E), pHCV-48 (HCV CKS-NS5F), pHCV-51 (HCV CKS-NS5G), pHCV-50 (HCV CKS-NS5H), pHCV-49 (HCV CKS-NS5I), and pJO200 (CKS). Panel A contained five normal human plasma, panel B contained five normal human sera, panel C contained twenty human sera positive in the Abbott HCV EIA test, panel D contained two mouse sera directed against CKS, and panel E contained two normal mouse sera. Both the HCV CKS-NS5E antigen expressed by pHCV-45 and the HCV CKS-NS5F antigen expressed by pHCV-48 were immunoreactive when screened with human serum samples containing HCV antibodies.

EXAMPLE 8 HCV CKS-C100

A. Preparation of HCV CKS-C100 Vectors

Eighteen individual oligonucleotides representing amino acids 1569-1931 of the HCV g nome were ligated together and cloned as four separate

EcoRl-BamHI subfragments into the CKS fusion vector pJ0200. After subsequent DNA sequences confirmation, the four subfragments were digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes, gel purified, ligated together, and cloned as an 1102 base pair EcoRI-BamHI fragment in the CKS fusion vector pJ0200. The resulting plasmid, designated pHCV-24, expresses the HCV CKS-C100 antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKSc100 antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, eight amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, 363 amino acids from the HCV NS4 region (amino acids 1569-1931) and 10 additional amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences. The HCV CKS-c100 antigen was expressed at very low levels by pHCV-24.

Poor expression levels of this HCV CKS-c100 recombinant antigen were overcome by constructing two additional clones containing deletions in the extreme amino terminal portion of the HCV c100 region. The first of these clones, designated pHCV-57, contains a 23 amino acid deletion (HCV amino acids 1575-1597) and was constructed by deleting a 69 base pair Ddel restriction fragment. The second of these clones, designated pHCV-58, contains a 21 amino acid deletion (HCV amino acids 1600-1620) and was constructed by deleting a 63 base pair Nlalv-Haelll restriction fragment. Figure 41 presents a schematic representation of the recombinant antigens expressed by pHCV-24, pHCV-57, and pHCV-58. Figure 42 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV-C100D1 recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-57. Figure 43 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV-C100D2 recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-58. Figure 44 presents the expression of pHCV-24, pHCV-57, and pHCV-58 proteins in E.coli. Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-24 expressing the HCV CKS-c100 antigen (amino acids 1569-1931) prior to induction and lanes 2 and 3 after 2 and 4 hours post induction, respectively. Lane 4 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-57 expressing the HCV-CKS-C100D1 antigen (amino acids 1569-1574 and 1598-1931) prior to induction and lanes 5 and 6 after 2 and 4 hours induction, respectively. Lane 7 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-58 expressing the HCV CKS-C100D2 antigen (amino acids 1569-1599 and 1621-1931) prior to induction, and lanes 8 and 9 after 2 and 4 hours induction, respectively. These results show that both the pHCV-57 and pHCV-58 fusion proteins express at significantly higher levels than the pHCV-24 fusion protein and that both the pHCV-57 and pHCV-58 fusion prot ins have an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular siz of 65,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 64,450 daltons for pHCV-57 and 64,458

daltons for pHCV-58.

EXAMPLE 9 HCV PCR DERIVED EXPRESSION VECTORS

A. Preparation of HCV DNA Fragments

RNA was extracted from the serum of various chimpanzees or humans infected with HCV by first subjecting the samples to digestion with Proteinase K and SDS for 1 hour at 37° centigrade followed by numerous phenol:chloroform extractions. The RNA was then concentrated by several ethanol precipitations and resuspended in water. RNA samples were then reverse transcribed according to supplier's instructions using a specific primer. A second primer was then added and PCR amplification was performed according to supplier's instructions. An aliquot of this PCR reaction was then subjected to an additional round of PCR using nested primers located internal to the first set of primers. In general, these primers also contained restriction endonuclease recognition sequences to be used for subsequent cloning. An aliquot of this second round nested PCR reaction was then subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis and Southern blot analysis to confirm the specificity of the PCR reaction. The remainder of the PCR reaction was then digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes, the HCV DNA fragment of interest gel purified, and ligated to an appropriate cloning vector. This ligation was then transformed into E.coli and single colonies were isolated and plasmid DNA prepared for DNA sequences analysis. The DNA sequences was then evaluated to confirm that the specific HCV coding region of interest was intact. HCV DNA fragments obtained in this manner were then cloned into appropriate vectors for expression analysis.

B. Preparation of HCV CKS-NS3

Using the methods detailed above, a 474 base pair DNA fragment from the putative NS3 region of HCV was generated by PCR. This fragment represents HCV amino acids #1473-1629 and was cloned into the CKS expression vector pJ0201 by blunt-end ligation. The resulting clone, designated pHCV-105, expresses the HCV CKS-NS3 antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-NS3 antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, 12 amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, 157 amino acids from the HCV NS3 region (amino acids 1473-1629), and 9 additional amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences. Figure 45 presents a schematic representation of the pHCV-105 antigen. Figure 46 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-NS3

recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-105. Figure 47 presents the expression of pHCV-105 proteins in E.coli. Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-105 expressing the HCV CKS-NS3 antigen (amino acids 1472-1629) prior to induction and lanes 2 and 3 after 2 and 4 hours induction, respectively. These results show that the pHCV-105 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular mass of 43,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 46,454 daltons.

C. Preparation of HCV CKS-5'ENV

Using the methods detailed above, a 489 base pair DNA fragment from the putative envelope region of HCV was generated by PCR. This fragment represents the HCV amino acids 114-276 and was cloned into the CKS expression vector pJ0202 using EcoRI-BamHI restriction sites. The resulting clone, designated pHCV-103, expresses the HCV CKS-5'ENV antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-5'ENV antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, 7 amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, 163 amino acids from the HCV envelope region (amino acids 114-276), and 16 additional amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences. Figure 48 presents a schematic representation of the pHCV-103 antigen. Figure 49 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-5'ENV recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-103. Figure 47 presents the expression of pHCV-103 proteins in E.coli. Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-103 expressing the HCV CKS-5'ENV antigen (amino acids 114-276) prior to induction and lanes 5 and 6 after 2 and 4 hours induction, respectively. These results show that the pHCV-103 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular mass of 47,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 46,091 daltons.

D. Preparation of HCV CKS-3'ENV

Using the methods detailed above, a 621 base pair DNA fragment form the putative envelope region of HCV was generated by PCR. This fragment represents HCV amino acids 263-469 and was cloned into the CKS expression vector pJ0202 using EcoRI restriction sites. The resulting clone, designated pHCV-101, expresses the HCV CKS-3'ENV antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-3'ENV antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, 7 amino acids contributed by link r DNA sequences, 207 amino acids from the HCV nv lope region (amino acids 263-469), and 15 additional amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences. Figure 50 pr sents a schematic

representation of the pHCV-101 antigen. Figure 51 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-3'ENV recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-101. Figure 47 presents the expression of pHCV-101 proteins in E.coli Lane 7 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-101 expressing the HCV CKS-3'ENV antigen (amino acids 263-469) prior to induction and lanes 8 and 9 after 2 and 4 hours induction, respectively. These resulting show that the pHCV-101 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular mass of 47,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 51,181 daltons.

E. Preparation of HCV CKS-NS2

Using the methods detailed above, a 636 base pair DNA fragment from the putative NS2 region of HCV was generated by PCR. This fragment represents the HCV amino acids 994-1205 and was cloned into the CKS expression vector pJ0201 using EcoRI restriction sites. The resulting clone, designated pHCV-102, expresses the HCV CKS-NS2 antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-NS2 antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, 7 amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, 212 amino acids from the HCV NS2 region (amino acids 994-1205), and 16 additional amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences. Figure 52 presents a schematic representation of the pHCV-102 antigen. Figure 53 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-NS2 recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-102. Figure 54 presents the expression of pHCV-102 proteins in E.coli. Lane 1 contained the E.coli lysate containing pHCV-102 expressing the HCV CKS-NS2 antigen (amino acids 994-1205) prior to induction and lanes 2 and 3 after 2 and 4 hours induction, respectively. These results show that the pHCV-102 fusion protein has an apparent mobility corresponding to a molecular mass of 53,000 daltons. This compares acceptably to the predicted molecular mass of 51,213 daltons.

F. Preparation of HCV CKS-NS1

Using the methods detailed above, a 654 base pair DNA fragment from the putative NS1 region of HCV was generated by PCR. This fragment represents HCV amino acids 617-834 and was cloned into the CKS expression vector pJ0200 using EcoRI-BamHI restriction sites. The resulting clone, designated pHCV-107, expresses the HCV CKS-NS1 antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-NS1 antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, 10 amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequ nces, and 218 amino acids from the HCV NS1 region (amino acids 617-834). Figure 55

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pr sents a schematic representation of the pHCV-107 antigen. Figure 56 presents the DNA and amino acid sequ nce of th HCV CKS-NS1 recombinant antigen produced by pHCV-107.

G. Preparation of HCV CKS-ENV

Using the methods detailed above, a 1068 base pair DNA fragment from the putative envelope region of HCV was generated by PCR. This fragment represents HCV amino acids #114-469 and was cloned into the CKS expression vector pJ0202 using EcoRI restriction sites. The resulting clone, designated pHCV-104, expresses the HCV CKS-ENV antigen under control of the lac promoter. The HCV CKS-ENV antigen consists of 239 amino acids of CKS, 7 amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences, 356 amino acids from the HCV envelope region (amino acids 114-469), add 15 additional amino acids contributed by linker DNA sequences. Figure 57 presents a schematic representation of the pHCV-104 antigen. Figure 58 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of the HCV CKS-ENV recombinant antigen produced by

The recombinant antigens, either alone or in combination, can be used in the assay formats provided herein and exemplified in the Examples. It also is contemplated that these recombinant antigens can be used to develop specific inhibitors of viral replication and used for therapeutic purposes, such as for vaccines. Other applications and modifications of the use of these antigens and the specific embodiments of this inventions as set forth herein, will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the invention is intended to be limited only in accordance with the appended claims.

Claims

- A recombinant fusion protein selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104 pHCV-105 and pHCV-107.
- A polypeptide selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', pHCV-34', pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49', pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105' and pHCV-107'.
- An assay for id ntifying the presence of an antibody immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen in a fluid sample comprising:

Contacting th sample with at least on

polypeptide selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-105, pHCV-107, pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49', pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102, pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', pHCV-107', pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', and pHCV-34' under conditions suitable for complexing the antibody with the polypeptide; and detecting the antibody-polypeptide complex.

- The assay of claim 3 wherein the polypeptides are pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 or pHCV-31' and pHCV-34'.
 - 5. In a confirmatory assay for identifying the presence of an antibody in a fluid sample immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen wherein the sample is used to prepare first and second immunologically equivalent aliquots and the first aliquot is contacted with at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-105, pHCV-107, pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49' pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', pHCV-107', pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', and pHCV-34' under conditions suitable for complexing the antibody with the polypeptide and wherein the first antibody-antigen complex is detected, and:

contacting the second aliquot with a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of sp65, sp67, sp75, spII7, SOD-33c, pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', pHCV-34', pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49', pHCV-50', pHCV-51' pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', and pHCV-107' under conditions suitable to form a second antibody-antigen complex; and detecting the second antibody-antigen complex; wherein the polypeptide selected in the first aliquot is not the same as the polypeptide selected in the second aliquot.

- The assay of claim 5 wherein the first aliquot is contacted with the polypeptides pHCV-31 and pHCV-34 or pHCV-31' and pHCV-34'.
- In an immunodot assay for identifying the presence of an antibody immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen in a fluid sample

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wherein the sample is concurrently contacted with at least two polypeptides separately bound to distinct regions of the solid support, each containing distinct epitopes of an HCV antigen under conditions suitable for complexing the antibody with the polypeptide; and detecting the antibody-polypeptide complex, and

wherein said polypeptides are selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', pHCV-34', C100, pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-105, pHCV-107, pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49' pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', and pHCV-107'.

- In a competition assay for identifying the presence of an antibody immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen in a fluid sample wherein the sample is used to prepare first and second immunologically equivalent aliquots wherein the first aliquot is contacted with a polypeptide bound to a solid support under conditions suitable for complexing the antibody with the polypeptide to form a detectable antibody-polypeptide complex, and wherein the second aliquot is first contacted with unbound polypeptide and then contacted with said bound polypeptide wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', pHCV-34', pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-105, pHCV-107, pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49' pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', and pHCV-107'.
- 9. In a competition assay for identifying the presence of an antibody immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen in a fluid sample wherein the sample is used to prepare first and second immunologically equivalent aliquots wherein the first aliquot is contacted with a polypeptide bound to a solid support under conditions suitable for complexing the antibody with the polypeptide to form a detectable antibody-polypeptide complex and wherein the second aliquot is first contacted with unbound polypeptide and then contacted with said bound polypeptide wherein th polypeptid is selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31',

pHCV-34', pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-105, pHCV-107, pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49' pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', and pHCV-107'; wherein the second aliquot is contacted with unbound and bound polypeptide simultaneously.

10. In a neutralization assay for identifying the presence of an antibody immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen in a fluid sample wherein the sample is used to prepare first and second immunologically equivalent aliquots wherein the first aliquot is contacted with a polypeptide bound to a solid support under conditions suitable for complexing the antibody with the polypeptide to form a detectable antibody-polypeptide complex wherein the bound polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', pHCV-34', pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-105, pHCV-107, pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49' pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', and pHCV-107';

and wherein the second aliquot is first contacted with unbound polypeptide and then contacted with said bound polypeptide wherein the unbound polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', pHCV-34', pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-105, pHCV-107, pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49' pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', and pHCV-107' and wherein the bound polypeptide selected is not the same as the same as the unbound polypeptide selected.

11. In a neutralization assay for identifying the presence of an antibody immunologically reactive with an HCV antigen in a fluid sample wherein the sample is used to prepare first and second immunologically equivalent aliquots wher in the first aliquot is contacted with a polypeptide bound to a solid support under conditions suitable for complexing th antibody with th polypeptide to form a d tectable antibody-polypeptide complex wherein the

bound polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', pHCV-34', pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-105, pHCV-107, pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49' pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', and pHCV-107';

and wherein the second aliquot is first contacted with unbound polypeptide and then contacted with said bound polypeptide wherein the unbound polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', pHCV-34', pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49, pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-49' pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-49', pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-50', pHCV-58', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', and pHCV-107';

and wherein the bound polypeptide selected is not the same as the unbound polypeptide selected;

and wherein the second aliquot is contacted with unbound and bound polypeptide simultaneously.

 The assay of claim 11 wherein the polypeptide is pHCV-23 or pHCV-23'.

13. An immunoassay kit comprising:

a polypeptide containing at least one HCV antigen selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31, pHCV-34, pHCV-23', pHCV-29', pHCV-31', pHCV-34', pHCV-45, pHCV-48, pHCV-49 pHCV-50, pHCV-51, pHCV-57, pHCV-58, pHCV-101, pHCV-102, pHCV-103, pHCV-104, pHCV-105, pHCV-107, pHCV-45', pHCV-48', pHCV-49' pHCV-50', pHCV-51', pHCV-57', pHCV-58', pHCV-101', pHCV-102', pHCV-103', pHCV-104', pHCV-105', and pHCV-107';

one or more sample preparation reagents; and one or more detection and signal producing reagents.

- 14. A kit of claim 13 wherein the polypeptides are bound to a solid support.
- A plasmid selected from the group consisting of pHCV-23, pHCV-29, pHCV-31 and pHCV-34.

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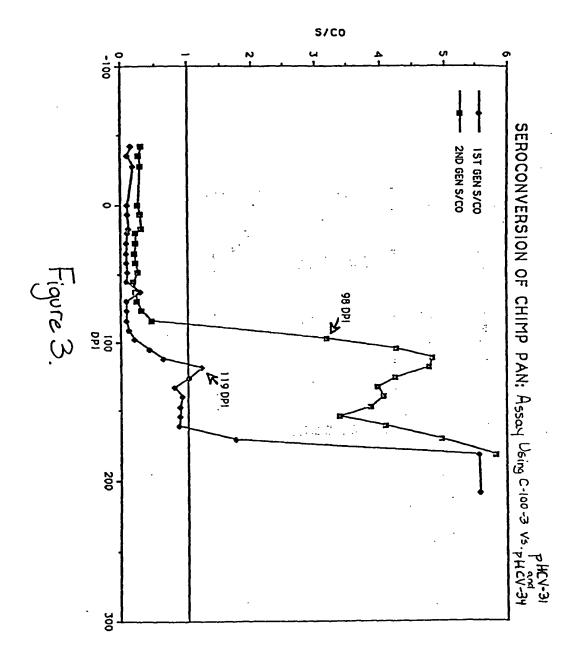
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HCV GENOME preM NS5 NS4 NS3 NS2 NS1 Clone BCD Clone 33 Core **HCV AA#** 1676 1931 1457 1192 150 1 Figure 1 pHCV-31 Recombinant pHCV-34 Recombinant Antigen Antigen

						s nimai	f normal value: samples per al	twice the upper limit of normal values eleven preinoculation samples per animal	• twice th
ONVERSION SINS 4 DAYS DIFFERENT 21 35 0 16 21 21	CTION OF SEROCONVERSION TO HCV PROTEINS PHCV-34 DAYS PHCV-34 DAYS PHCV-34 DAYS PHCV-34 DAYS 21 7 56 21 8 35 0 70 0 9 38 21 5 100 35 5 100 35 6 16 9 98 21	DETECTION TO C100-3 (DPI) 77 133 70 59 65 82 119	Maximum value 280 158 107 295 435 190 250	ni) (DPI) Duration 24 7 12 21 39 14 28	ALT (mIU/mI) ELEVATION* (DPI) Peak D 75 91 35 46 65 75 68	First ELE A 33 33 34 91	Pre (range) 29 - 53 14 - 20 17 - 31 16 - 20 15 - 28 12 - 30 19 - 27	NAME COLONEL JR KIST LEO LOLITA MEULOT PAN	ID # CH 427 CH 479 CH 477 CH 335 CH 120 CH 21 CH 379
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Figure 2



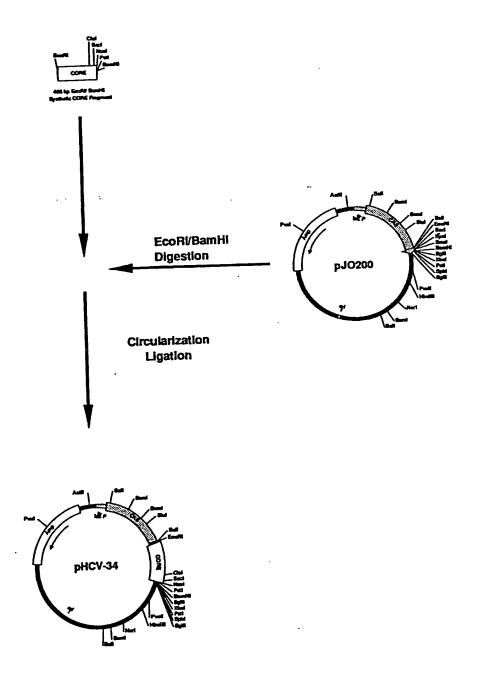


Figure 4 Construction of Plasmid pHCV-34.

Figure 5

Complete DNA sequence of pHCV-34. The predicted amino acid sequence of the structural gene is included with the DNA sequence.

			-						-							•		
GAA:	TTAA:	10 FTC	CCAT		20 ST G	AGTTZ	30 AGCT		rcat:	40 TAGG	CAC	CCCA	50 GGC :	TTTA	CACI	50 CT A:	rgrrc	7 CGG
		80		•	90		100)		110		:	120		129			
TCG	TATT:	TTG '	TGTG	GAAT:	rg Ta	SAGC	GGATZ	A AC	AATTO	GGC	ATC	CAGT	aag (GAGG	TTA	A ATO		-
	138			147			156			165			174			183		
														CTG Leu			ĀĀĀ Lys	
	192			201			210			219			228			237		
																	GCG Ala	
	246			255			264			273			282			291		
														GAG Glu			GCC Ala	
	300			309			318			327			336			345		
														GCC Ala			CAG Gln	
	354			363			372			381			390			399		
														TTC Phe			GAC Asp	
	408			417			426			435			444			453		
ACG Thr	GTG Val	ATC Ile	GTT Val	AAT Asn	GTG Val	CAG Gln	GGT Gly	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	CCG Pro	ATG MET	ATC Ile	CCT Pro	GCG Ala	ACA Thr	ATC Ile	ATT Ile	
	462	•		471			480			489			498			507		
CGT Arg	CAG Gln	GTT Val	GCT Ala	GAT Asp	AAC Asn	CTC Leu	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	CGT Arg	CAG Gln	GTG Val	GGT Gly	ATG MET	GCG Ala	ACT Thr	CTG Leu	GCG Ala	
	516			525			534			543			552			561		
GTG Val	CCA Pro	ATC Ile	CAC Bis	AAT Asn	GCG Ala	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	GCG Ala	TTT Phe	AAC Asn	CCG Pro	AAT Asn	GCG Ala	GTG Val	AAA Lys	GTG Val	GTT Val	
	570			579			588			597			- 606			615		
CTC Leu	GAC Asp	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	GGG Gly	TAT Tyr	GCA Ala	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe	TCT Ser	CGC Arg	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	TGG Trp	GAT Asp	

		TI COURT CITY	7 71877 7 0		3690 AGAGTAAGTA	
3710	3720	3730	3740 TACAGGCATC	3750 GTGGTGTCAC	GCTCGTCGTT 1	TGGTATGGCT
3780	3790	3800	3810	3820 GATCCCCCAT	GITGTGCAAA	AAAGCGGTTA
3850	3860	3870	3880 GTAAGTTGGC	CGCAGTGTTA	TCACTCATGG '	TIATGGCAGC
3920	3930	3940	3950 CGTAAGATGC	3960 TITTCTGTGA	CIGGIGAGIA	CTCAACCAAG
				4020	4040 AACACGGGAT	4000
					4110 CGAAAACTCT	
CACATAGCAG	AACTITAAAA	GIGCICATOR	. 1100111	43.70	4180	4190
ACCGCTGTTG	AGATCCAGII	CONTOLINGO	· Carro		4250	4260
ACCAGCGTTT	CIGGGIGAGC	MANUACIO		- 437/	4320	4330
AATGTTGAAT	ACTCATACIC	, IICCIIII		430	n 4390	4400
CGGATACATA	TTTGAATGI	(IIIMamaa		- 445	n 4460	4470
4410 CCACCTGACO) 4420 G TCTAAGAAA	CATTATTAT	O 444 C ATGACATTA	A CCTATAAAA	0 4460 A TAGGCGTATO	ACGAGGCCCT
4480 TICGICITCI	-					

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2. CGTAAAG	2360 TTCCGTGTTT	2350 GGTCTTCGGT	2340 CAACATGAAT	2330 ACCTGAGCAA	- 2320 AACGTCTGCG	2310 GCTGCTGCAA
2 CTGGCTA	2430 CAGGATGCTG	2420 ATCTGCATCG	2410 TATGTTCCGG	2400 CCTGCACCAT	2390 AAGTCAGCGC	2380 GGAAACGCGG
			2480 CGCTTCTTCC		2460 CTACATCIGI	2450 TGTGGAACAC
			2550 CACTCAAAGG		2530 TGCGGCGAGC	2520 GTCGTTCGGC
) 2	2640	2630	2620	2610		2590
) 2	2710	2700	2690	2680		2660
) 2	2780	2770	2760	2750	2740	2730
2:	2850	2840	2830	` 2820		2800
) 2	2920	2910	2900	2890	TACCGGATAC 2880	2870
			TCGCTCCAAG 2970		CTCAGTTCGG	CTGTAGGTAT
TIATCGC	AAGACACGAC	CCAACCCGGT	CGTCTTGAGT	CGGTAACTAT	GCGCCTTATC	CCCGACCGCT
r TCTTGAA	GCTACAGAGT	TGTAGGCGGT	GAGCGAGGTA	AGGATTAGCA	CACTGGTAAC	
	TGCTGAAGCC	ATCTGCGCTC	AGTATTTGGT	CTAGAAGGAC	3090 TACGGCTACA	3080 GTGGCCTAAC
3 TITGITI	CGGTGGTTTT	CCGCTGGTAG		TTGATCCGGC	TIGGIAGCIC	
O 3 GGTCTGA	3270 TTTTCTACGG	3260 TCCTTTGATC	3250 CTCAAGAAGA	3240 AAAAAAGGAT	3230 TACGCGCAGA	3220 AGCAGCAGAT
O 3 I CACCIAG	3340 AAAGGATCIT	3330 AGATTATCAA	3320 TTTGGTCATG	3310 GTTAAGGGAT	3300 GAAAACTCAC	3290 TCAGTGGAAC
O 3 CACAGTI	3410 AACTTGGTCT	3400 TATATGAGTA	3390 ATCTAAAGTA	3380 TTTTAAATCA	3370 AAAAATGAAG	3360 CTITTAAATT
0 3 G CCTGACI	3480 TCCATAGITG	3470 ATTTCGTTCA	3460 CGATCTGTCT	3450 CCTATCTCAG	3440 CAGTGAGGCA	3430 AATGCTTAAT
O 3 I ACCGCGA	3550 CTGCAATGAT	3540 GGCCCCAGTG	3530 CTTACCATCT	3520 TACGGGAGGG	3510 ATAACTACGA	3500 CGTCGTGTAG
0 3	3620	3610	3600	3590		3570

1218	1227	1236	1245	1254	1263
					TTC GCT GAC CTG
Ser Arg Ass	n Leu Gly L	ys Val Ile i	Asp Thr Leu	Thr Cys Gly	Phe Ala Asp Leu
1272	1281	1290	1299	1308	1317
ATC CCT TAC	7 373 CCG C	ल लग लह	क्ट का का	दल दल दल	GCT CGT GCT TAA
MET Gly Ty	r Ile Pro L	eu Val Gly	Ala Pro Leu	Gly Gly Ala	a Ala Arg Ala
		_			_
1330 CCCATGGATC				1370 ATCTTGAGCG	1380 1390 CGTTCGCGCT GAAATGCGCT
1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450 1460
					TACGATTITC CTCAATTIT
2.400		7.400	3.500	7.510	1500 1500
1470				1510	1520 1530 TTATGAAAGC AGTAGCTTIT
CITITONG	MIIGHICICA			1100000103	TIMONING NOTICETITE
1540				1580	1590 1600
ATGAGGGTAA	TCTGAATGGA	ACAGCTGCGT	GCCGAATTAA	GCCATTTACT	GGGCGAAAAA CTCAGTCGTA
1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660 1670
					AGCCAGGGAA ACCCAATGCC
7.000	1.000	. 700		1700	1770 1740
1680					1730 1740 GCGAGGCTGG ATGGCCTTCC
or mario	1001001110	0000017412	4.00000011	1111110010	
1750					1800 1810
CCATTATGAT	TCTTCTCGCT	TCCGGCGGCA	TCGGGATGCC	CGCGTTGCAG	GCCATGCTGT CCAGGCAGGT
1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870 1880
AGATGACGAC	CATCAGGGAC	AGCTTCAAGG	ATCGCTCGCG	GCTCTTACCA	GCCTAACTTC GATCACTGGA
1000	1000				1040 1050
1890	1900	1910			1940 1950 GTTGGCATGG ATTGTAGGCG
00001011100	1 Gicoconi	21/11/000000	1000001001	Cilcornecco	
1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 2020
CCCCCTNTN		CTCCCCCCT	********	#CCX#CCXCC	CGGGCCACCT CGACCTGAAT
2030				2070	2080 2090
					CAATCAATTC TTGCGGAGAA
2100	2110	2120	2130	2140	2150 2160
CTGTGAATGC	GCAAACCAAC	CCTTGGCAGA	ACATATCCAT	CGCGTCCGCC	ATCTCCAGCA GCCGCACGCG
2170				2210	2220 2230
GCGCATCTCG	GGCAGCGTTG	GGTCCTGGCC	ACGGGTGCGC	ATGATCGTGC	TCCTGTCGTT GAGGACCCGG
2240	2250	2250	2220	2280	2290 2300
					CGAGCGAACG TGAAGCGACT

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	624			633			642			651			660			669	
CGT	GAT	CGT	TTT	GCA	GAA	GGC	CTT	GAA	ACC	GTT	GGC	GAT	AAC	TTC	c r€	CGT	CAT
		Arg															
	678			687			696			705			714			723	
										-							
		ATT Ile															
	_		-3-	_				1				3	_			_	U
	732			741			750			759			768			777	
		CCG															
Pro	Ser	Pro	Leu	Glu	His	Ile	Glu	MET	Leu	Glu	Gln	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Trp	Tyr
	786			795			804			813			822			831	
GGC	GAA	AAA	ATC	CAT	GIT	GCT	GIT	GCT	CAG	GAA	GIT	CCT	GGC	ACA	GGT	GTG	GAT
		Lуз															
	840			849			858			867			876			885	
7.00		GAA			===	~~~	===			===			100			777	
		Glu															
	894		•	903	•		912			921			930			939	
										_							
		AAA															
GIH	гая	Lys	ASI	rÃ2	Mrg	ASI	TUE	ASII	Arg	Arg	PIO	GIN	ASP	vai	rÃ.	Pne	PIO
	948			957			966			975			984			993	
GGT	GGT	GGT	CAG	ATC	GTT	GGT	GGT	GTT	TAC	CTG	CTG	CCG	CGT	CGT	GGT	CCG	CGT
		Gly															
1	1002		1	L011		1	1020		1	1029		1	1038		1	LO47	
CTC		GTT	~~~	~~	366	CCT	222	200	TOT		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	ccc			~~
		Val															
	•		•			-	_				3				_	_	3
1	L056		1	L065		3	L074]	1083]	1092		3	101	
		CCG															
yrg	Gln	Pro	Ile	Pro	Lys	Ala	Arg	Arg	Pro	Glu	Gly	Arg	The	Trp	Ala	Gln	Pro
1	110		1	119		3	L128		1	L137		. 3	146		1	155	
GGT	TAC	CCG	TGG	CCG	CTG	TAC	GGT	AAC	GAA	GGT	TGC	GGT	TGG	GCT	GGT	TGG	CTG
																	Leu
1	164		1	173		1	182		3	191		1	L200		1	L209	
czź	TCT	CCG	CGT	GGA	TCT	CGI	CCG	TCT	TGG	GGT	CCG	ACC	GAC	CCG	CGT	CGT	CGT
rea	ser	LIO	AIG	GIA	ser	Arg	KIO	ser	ith	GTÅ	PIO	INT	Asp	510	Arg	AIG	Arg

HCV CKS-Core

CKS		CORE
239	7	150

Figure 6. Recombinant Protein Encoded by pHCV-34.

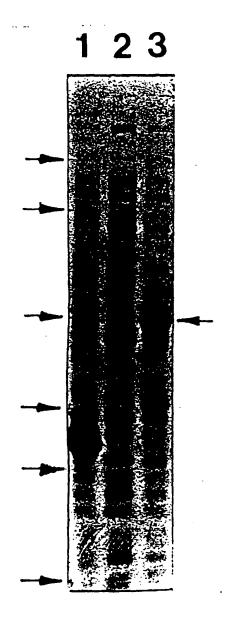


Figure 7.

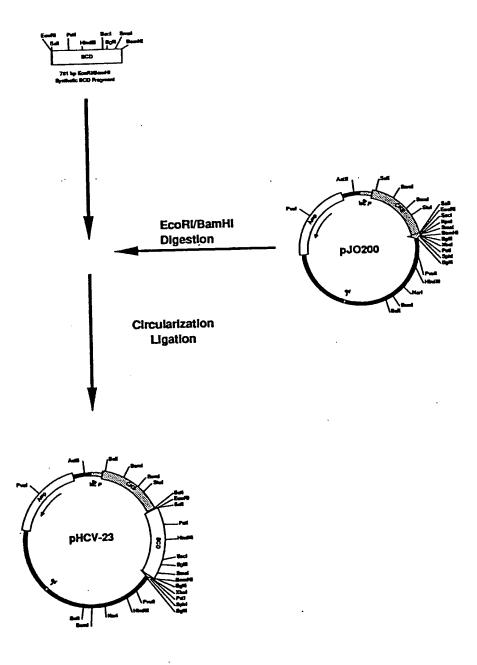


Figure 8 Construction of Plasmid pHCV-23.

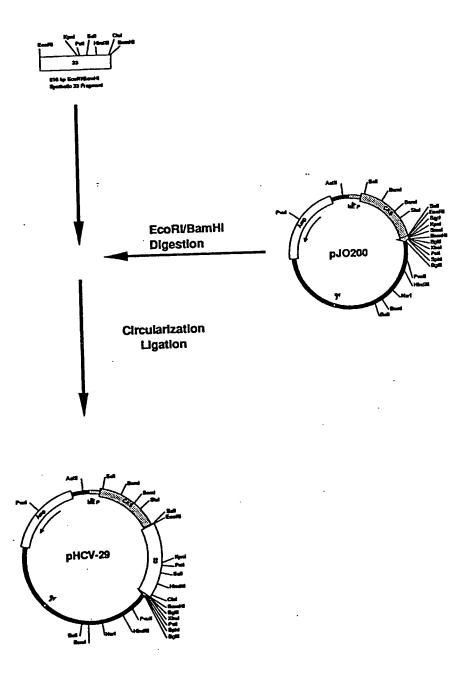


Figure 9 Construction of Plasmid pHCV-29.

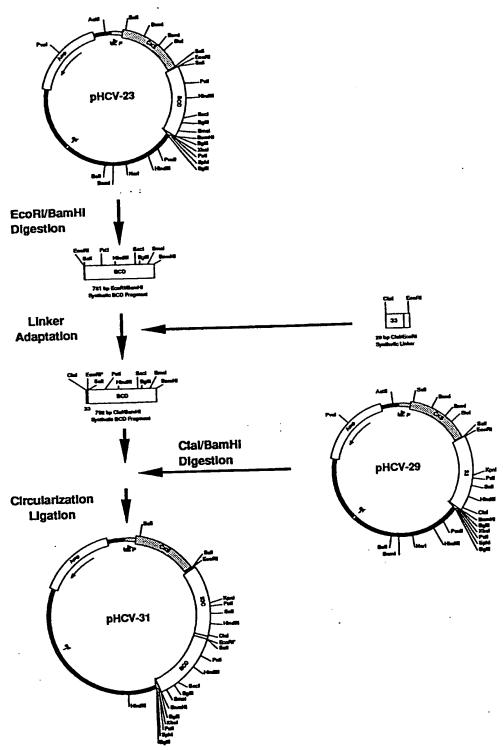


Figure 10 Construction of Plasmid pHCV-31.

Figure 11

Complete DNA sequence of pHCV-31. The predicted amino acid sequence of the structural gene is included with the DNA sequence.

1	10	20)	30)	•	40			50			50		70
GAATTAAT		-		-		CATT		CACC	CCAC		TTAC	CACT	T AT	GIIC	CGGC
8	80	90	ŀ	100)		110		1	20		129) >		
TCGTATTT	rg TGTGG	AATTG	TGAGC	GATA	ACA	ATTO	GGC	ATC	agti	AAG (SAGGT	TTA			
138		147		156			165			174			183		
AGT TTT															
Ser Phe V	var var	TIG I	Te PLO		Arg	ıyr		Ser	Inf	Arg	ren	PIO		гåз	
192		201		210			219			228			237		
CCA TTG															
Pro Leu V	var Asp		sn GIY	_	PIO	MET		var	urs		rea	GIU		MIG	
246		255		264			273			282			291		
CGT GAA	TCA GGT	GCC G	AG CGC	ATC	ATC	GTG	GCA	ACC	GAT	CAT	GAG	GAT	GIT	GCC	
Arg Glu	ser Gly	ALA G	ilu Arg	TTE	TTE	vaı	ATA	The	Asp	HIS	GIU	ASP	var	ALA	
300		309		318			327			336			345		
CGC GCC															
Arg Ala 1	Val Glu	Ala A	rra era	GIA	GLu	Val	Cys	MET	Thr	Arg	АТА	Asp	H1S	GIN	
354		363		372			381			390			399		
TCA GGA															
Ser Gly	Thr Glu	Arg I	eu Ala	Glu	Val	Val	Glu	Lys	Cys	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Asp	
408		417		426			435			444			453		
ACG GTG															
Thr Val	Ile Val	Asn V	al Gln	Gly	Asp	Glu	Pro	MET	Ile	Pro	Ala	Thr	Ile	Ile	
462		471		480			489			498			507		
CGT CAG	GTT GCT	GAT A	AC CTC	GCT	CAG	CGT	CAG	GTG	GGT	ATG	GCG	ACT	CTG	GCG	
Arg Gln \	Val Ala	Asp A	sn Leu	Ala	Gln	Arg	Gln	Val	Gly	MET	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ala	
516		525		534			543			552			561		
GTG CCA	ATC CAC	AAT G	CG GAA	GAA	GCG	TTT	AAC	CCG	AAT	GCG	GTG	ĀĀĀ	GTG	GTT	
Val Pro	Ile His	Asn A	la Glu	Glu	Ala	Phe	Asn	Pro	Asn	Ala	Val	Lys	Val	Val	

Figure 11. con+

							-										
	570			579			588			597			606			615	•
CTC	GAC	GCT	GAA	GGG	TAT	GCA	CTG	TAC	TTC	TCT	CGC	GCC	ACC	ĀTT	CCT	TGG	GAT
															Pro		
	624			633			642			651			660			669	
		<u>:</u>				~~~	~	.	700	·	~~~	~~	116		CTG		===
															Leu		
•	678	-		687			696			705	-	-	714			722	
				•••												723	
CTT	GGT	ATT	TAT	GGC	TAC	CGT	GCA	GGC	TIT	ATC	CGT	CGT	TAC	GTC	AAC Asn	TGG	CAG
Den	_	116	TAT	_	-7-	my		OLY	1110		Æÿ			Val	ns.		GIII
	732			741			750			759			768			777	
CCA	AGT	CCG	TTA	GAA	CAC	ATC	GAA	ATG	TTA	GAG	CAG	CTT	CGT	GIT	CIG	TGG	TAC
Pro	Ser	Pro	Leu	Glu	His	Ile	GIU	MET	Leu	GIU	GIU	Leu	Arg	vaı	Leu	Trp	ıyr
	786			795			804			813			822			831	
GGC	GAA	AAA	ATC	CAT	GTT	GCT	GTT	GCT	CAG	GAA	GTT	CCT	GGC	ACA	GGT	GTG	GAT
Gly	Glu	Lys	Ile	His	Val	Ala	Val	Ala	Gln	Glu	Val	Pro	Gly	Thr	Gly	Val	Asp
	840			849			858			867			876			885	
ACC		GAA	GAT	CTC	GAC	$\overline{C}\overline{C}\overline{G}$	TCG	ACG	AAT	TCC	ATG	GCT	ਰਜਾ	GAC	TTT	ATC	CCG
Thr	Pro	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Thr	Asn	Ser	MET	Ala	Val	Asp	Phe	Ile	Pro
	894			903			912			921			930			939	
-															ĀĀC	<u> </u>	
															Asn		
	948			957			966	•		975		•	984			993	
CCG	CCCC	GIT	GIT	CCC	CAG	TCT	TTC	CAG	GTT	GCT	CAC	CTG	CAT	GCT	CCG	ACT	GGT
110	FIG	vai			GIII			G 241			413			,			arı
:	1002		:	1011		3	L020		1	1029		1	1038		1	1047	
															TAC		
Ser	Gly	Lys	Sex	Thr	Lys	Val	Pro	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Val
1	L056		1	L065		1	1074		1	1083		1	1092		1	1101	
CTG	GIT	CTG	AAC	222	TCT	GTT	GCT	GCT	ACT	CIG	GGT	TTC	GGC	GCC	TAC	ATG	TCT
																	Ser
1	1110		1	1119		1	L128		1	L137		1	L146		3	1155	
AAA	লেক	CAC	द्धाः	- 	GAC	777	<u> </u>	ATT	CGT	ACT	GGT	GT2	CCT	ACT	አ ቸና	አርተ	ACT
																	Thr
																	•

	1164		:	1173		·	1182		:	1191			1200		;	L209	
CCT	TCT	CCG	ATC	ACT	TAC	TOT	ACT	TAC	GGT	222	TTC	~~		CNC	CCT	GGT	~~
Glv	Ser	Pro	Ile	Thr	Tvr	Ser	Thr	Tvr	Glv	Lvs	Phe	T.e.1	Ala	Asn	Clv	Gly	Una Trac
					•			-4-	,	,-					U-7	017	- 275
	1218			1227			1236		;	1245		;	1254		3	L263	
TCT	GGT	GGT	GCT	TAC	GAT	ATC	ATC	ATC	TGC	GAC	GAA	TGC	CAC	TOT	ACT	GAC	CT
Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Ile	Ile	Cvs	ASD	Glu	Cvs	His	Ser	Thr	Asp	Ala
	_	_		-	-							-4-					
	1272		;	1281			1290		:	1299		:	1308		:	1317	
ACT	TCT	ATC	CTG	GGT	ATC	GGT	ACC	GTT	CTG	GAC	CAG	GCT	GAA	ACT	GCA	GGT	GCT
Thr	Ser	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gly	Thr	Val	Leu	Asp	Gln	Ala	Glu	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ala
										•	•						
• .	1326			1335		-	1344			1353			1362		1	L371	
CGT	CIG	GIT	GIT	CTG	GCT	ACT	GCT	ACT	CCG	CCG	GGT	TCT	GIT	ACT	GTT	CCG	CAC
Arg	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Pro	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Pro	His
											•						
:	1380			1389		1	L398		:	1407			1416		1	L425	
CCC	200	ATC	CAA	CAR		<u></u>	~~~	2000	200	N.CT	CCT	~~~	3000			TAC	~~~
Pro	Asn	Tle	Glu	Glu	Val	Ma	7.011	Sar	The	The	Cla	GAA	TIA	Dro	Dha	Tyr	COL
			010	010		724		~~~	4414	****	GIY	GIU	110	110	2116	-y-	GIY
:	1434			1443		1	L452		:	1461		, :	1470		1	L479	
AAA	GCT	ATC	CCG	CTC	GAG	GTT	ATC	AAA	GGT	GGT	CGT	CAC	CTG	ATT	TTC	TGC	CNC
Lys	Ala	Ile	Pro	Leu	Glu	Val	Ile	Lvs	Glv	Glv	Ara	His	Leu	Ile	Phe	Cys	His
•									4	4						-1-	
:	1488		:	1497		1	1506		:	1515			1524		1	L533	
TCT	AAA	AAA	ĀĀĀ	7 66	GAC	GAA	CTG.	<u> </u>	<u>CCT</u>	ANG	<u> </u>	CTT.	CCT	CTC	CCT	ATC	AAC
Ser	Lvs	Lvs	Lvs	Cvs	Asp	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ala	LVS	Len	Val	Ala	Len	Glv	Ile	Asn
		-1-	-2-	-,-	,					-,-		-			-1		
	1542		1	1551		1	L560		• :	L569		:	L578		1	L587	
GCT	GTT	GCT	TAC	TAC	CGT	GGT	CTG	GAC	লেল	TCT	<u> </u>	ATC	<u> </u>	ACT	TOT	GGT	GAC
Ala	Val	Ala	TVI	TVI	Ara	Glv	Leu	Asp	Val	Ser	Val	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ser	Gly	CREA
			•	•													
	L596		1	L605		1	L 614		1	L623		:	1632		1	L641	
GTT	GIT	GIT	ল্ফ	GCC	ACT	GAC	ਫ਼ਵਾ	CTG	ATG	ACT	ক্রেন	TAC	ACT	टटन	<u> </u>	TTC	GAC
Val	Val	Val	Val	Ala	Thr	Asp	Ala	Leu	MET	Thr	Glv	Tyr	Thr	Glv	Asn	Phe	Asn
		_									1	-1-		- 3			٠
1	L650	•	1	L 6 59		3	668		1	1677		. :	1686		1	L695	
TOT		N 1750				₹=				===			===				==
Ser	Ual Ual	TIC	The	160	AAC	ACT	160	AAT	TCG	TCG	ACC	GGT	TGC	GIT	GIT	ATC	GIT
	T CL	TTE	MZħ	CYS	nan	THE	cys	NEA	ser	Ser	TITE	orÀ	cya	var	val	Ile	var
1	1704		1	713		1	722		1	L731			L740		•	L749	
			•			-			-			•					•
GGT	CGT	GIT	GIT	CIG	TCT	GGT	AAA	CCG	\overline{GCC}	$\overline{\mathtt{ATT}}$	ATC	CCG	GAC	CGT	GAA	GIT	CIG
Gly	Arg	Val	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ala	Ile	Ile	Pro	Asp	Arg	Glu	Val	Leu
													_	_			

1758		1	L767		1	1776		:	1785		:	1794		3	1803	
TAC CGT	GAG	TTC	GAC	GAA	ATG	GAA	GAA	TGC	TCT	CAG	CAC	CTG	CCG	TAC	ATC	GAA
Tyr Arg	Glu	Phe	λsp	Glu	MET	Glu	Glu	Cys	Ser	Gln	His	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Glu
1812		1	1821		1	L830		:	1839		:	1848		1	L857	
CAG GGT																
Gln Gly	MET	MET	Leu	Ala	Glu	Gln	Phe	Lуз	Gln	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gln
1866		1	L875		1	1884		:	1893		:	1902		1	1911	
ACC GCT	TCT	CGT	CAG	GCT	GAA	GTT	ATC	$\overline{\mathtt{GCT}}$	$\overline{\text{ccc}}$	GCT	GTT	CAG	ACC	AAC	TGG	CAG
Thr Ala	Ser	Arg	Gln	Ala	Glu	Val	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ala	Val	Gln	Thr	Asn	Trp	Gln
1920		1	1929		1	L938		:	1947		:	1956		1	L965	
AAA CTC																
Lys Leu	Glu	Thr	Phe	Trp	Ala	Lys	His	MET	Trp	Asn	Phe	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gln
1974		;	1983		1	1992		:	2001		. ;	2010		2	2019	
TAC CTG	GCT	GGT	CIG	TCT	ACC	CTG	CCG	GGT	AAC	CCG	GCT	ATC	GCA	AGC	TTG	AIG
Tyr Leu	Ala	GŢĀ	Leu	Ser	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gly	Asn	Pro	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ser	Leu	MET
2028		:	2037		2	2046		:	2055		:	2064		2	2073	
GCT TTC																
Ala Phe	Thr	Ala	Ala	Val	Thr	Ser	Pro	Leu	Thr	Thr	Ser	GIn	Thr	Leu	Leu	Pne
2082		:	2091		2	2100			2109		:	2118		2	2127	
AAC ATT	CTG	GGT	GGT	TGG	GIT	GCT	GCT	CAG	CTG	GCT	GCT	CCG	GGT	GCT	GCT	ACC
Asn Ile	Leu	Gly	Gly	Trp	Val	Ala	Ala	Gln	Leu	Ala	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Thr
2136		:	2145		:	2154		:	2163		:	2172		2	2181	
GCT TTC																
Ala Phe	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ile	Gly	Ser	Val	Gly	Leu	СГĀ
2190			2199		:	2208		:	2217		:	2226		2	2235	
AAA GIT	CIG	ATC	GAC	ĀTT	CTG	GCT	GGT	TAC	GGT	GCT	GGT	GII	GCT	\overline{GGA}	$\overline{\mathtt{GCT}}$	CIG
Lys Val	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ile	Leu	Ala	GŢĀ	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Ala	Gly	Ala	Leu
2244		:	2253		:	2262		:	2271		:	2280		2	2289	
GTT GCT	TTC	AAA	ATC	ATG	TCT	GGT	GAA	GIT	\overline{ccc}	TCT	ACC	GAA	GAT	CTG	GTT	AAC
Val Ala	Phe	Lys	Ile	MET	Ser	Gly	Glu	Val	Pro	Ser	Thr	Glu	Asp	Leu	Val	neA
2298		:	2307		:	2316		:	2325		;	2334		3	2343	
टाउ टाउ	CCG	GCT	ATC	CIG	TCT	CCG	GGT	GCT	CIG	GTT	GIT	GGT	GTT	GTT	TGC	GCT
Lau Leu																

2352			2379	2388		
GCT ATC CTG		त्तन त्या रेप	GGT GAA	GGT GCT GTT	CAG TGG ATG	AAC
GCT ATC CTG	COT COT CAC	Val Gly Pro	o Glv Glu	Gly Ala Val	Gln Trp MET	Asn
Ala Ile Leu	ard ard ure	var dri	0 01, 01-	•		
2406	2415	2424	2433	2442		
CGT CTG ATC	ट्टन नन्ट ट्टन	TCT CGT GG	T AAC CAC	GTT TCT CCA	TGG GAT CCT	CTA
CGT CTG ATC Arg Leu Ile	Bla Phe Ala	Ser Arg Gl	y Asn His	Val Ser Pro	Trp Asp Pro	Leu
Arg Leu IIe	A14 F.10		•			2515
2460	2469	_			2505	
GAC TGC AGG	CAT GCT AAG	TAA GTAGAT	CTTG AGCGC	GITCG CGCIG	AAATG CGCTAA	TTTC
Asp Cys Arg	His Ala Lvs					
Wah cla ma			_		2575	2585
2525	2535	2545	2555	2565	23/3 	
2525 ACTTCACGAC F	CTTCAGCCA A	ITTTGGGAG G				2655
2595	2605	2615	2625	2635	2645	
ABCABTIGAT (TCATTCAGG 1	GACATCITI I	TATATTGGCG	CTCATTATGA	AAGCAGTAGC 1	TITATGAGG
Moderate						2725
2665	2675	2685	2695	2703	ANNOTTE CT	
GTAATCTGAA	rggaacagct (CGTGCCGAA 1	TAAGCCATT	TACIGGGGA	AAAACTCAGT (
			2766	2775	2785	2795
2735	2745	ZIJJ SCCCCTTCT (CCCTTTCTA	TGACAGCCAG	GGAAACCCAA 1	IGCCGTTAAT
GCGTCAATGA	AAAAGCGGAT A	ACGGCGIIGI (30001110111	10.000		
2005	2815	2825	2835	2845	2855	2865
2805	ጉጥአርፖርፖርርር ' ጉጥአርፖርፖርርርር '	TAATGAGCGG (GCTTTTTTT	CGACGCGAGG	CTGGATGGCC 1	ITCCCCATTA
GGCAAGAAGC	11AGCCCGGG				2225	2935
2875	2885	2895	2905	2915		
TGATTCTTCT	CGCTTCCGGC	GGCATCGGGA '	TGCCCGCGTT	GCAGGCCATG	CTGTCCAGGC	MGGIMBRIGN
				2005	2995	3005
2945	2955	2965	2975	LOCACCCTAR	CTTCGATCAC	TGGACCGCTG
CGACCATCAG	GGACAGCTTC	AAGGATCGCT	CGCGGCTCTT	ACCAGCCIAA	CTTCGATCAC	
		2025	2046	3055	3065	3075
3015	3025	CCCCTCCCCC	ACCACATGG	ACGGGTTGGC	ATGGATTGTA	GCCCCCCCC
ATCGTCACGG	CGATTIATGC	CGCCICGGCG				
3085	3095	3105	311	3125	3135	3145
COUC TOTTON CORNOR	CTGCCTCCCC	GCGTTGCGTC	GCGGTGCAT	GAGCCGGGCC	ACCTCGACCT	GAATGGAAGC
ININCCIIGA						
3155	3165	3175	318	5 3195	3205	
CGGCGGCACC	TCGCTAACGG	ATTCACCACT	CCAAGAATTY	GAGCCAATC	ATTCTTGCGG	MINNCIGION
			•.	5 326		
3225	3235	3245	325	5 CCCCXTCTC(accaecceca.	CGCGGCGCAT
ATGCGCAAAC	CAACCCITGG	CAGAACATAT	CCATCGCGT	L GGCMICIG	AGCAGCCGCA	
		2215	222	e 333	3345	3355
3295	3305	3313	CCCCATGAT	c erecrecie	r CGTTGAGGAC	CCGGCTAGGC
CTCGGGCAGC	GTTGGGTCCT	COCCACCOCA	ococsion.			
2275	3375	7785	339	5 340	5 3415	3425
3365	CLCLALBUAGE	TTAGCAGAAT	GAATCACCG	A TACGCGAGC	G AACGTGAAGC	GACTGCTGCT
TGGCGGGTT	GCCITACIOG	_1	-			
3435	3445	3455	346	5 347	5 3485	3495
GCAAAACGTC	TGCGACCTGA	GCAACAACAT	GAATGGTCI	T CGGITTCCG	T GTTTCGTAAA	GICIGOWNT

3505 GCGGAAGTCA	3515 GCGCCCTGCA	3525 CCATTATGTT	3535 CCGGATCTGC	3545 ATCGCAGGAT	3555 GCTGCTGGCT	3565 ACCCTGTGGA
3575	3585	3595	3605	3615	3625	3635
ACACCTACAT	CTGTATTAAC	GAAGCGCTTC	TTCCGCTTCC	TCGCTCACTG	ACTCGCTGCG	CTCGGTCGTT
3645	3655	3665	. 3675	3685	3695	3705
CCCCTCCCCC	GAGCGGTATC	AGCTCACTCA	AAGGCGGTAA	TACGGTTATC	CACAGAATCA	GGGGATAACG
3715	3725	3735	3745	3755	3765	
CAGGAAAGAA	CATGTGAGCA	AAAGGCCAGC	AAAAGGCCAG	GAACCGTAAA	AAGGCCGCGT	TGCTGGCGTT
3785	3795	3805	3815	3825	3835	3845
TTTCCATAGG	CTCCGCCCCC	CTGACGAGCA	TCACAAAAAT	CGACGCTCAA	GTCAGAGGTG	GCGAAACCCG
3855	3865	3875	3885	3895	3905	3915
ACAGGACTAT	AAAGATACCA	GGCGTTTCCC	CCTGGAAGCT	CCCTCGTGCG	CTCTCCTGTT	CCGACCCTGC
3925		3945		3965		3985
CGCTTACCGG	ATACCTGTCC	GCCTTTCTCC	CTTCGGGAAG	CGTGGCGCTT	TCTCAATGCT	CACGCTGTAG
3995	4005				4045	4055
GTATCTCAGT	TCGGTGTAGG	TCGTTCGCTC	CAAGCTGGGC	TGTGTGCACG	AACCCCCCGT	TCAGCCCGAC
4065	4075				4115	
CGCTGCGCCT	TATCCGGTAA	CTATCGTCTT	GAGTCCAACC	CGGTAAGACA	CGACTTATCG	CCACTGGCAG
4135				4175		
CAGCCACTGG	TAACAGGATT	AGCAGAGCGA	GGTATGTAGG	CGGTGCTACA	GAGTICTIGA	AGTGGTGGCC
4205				4245		4265
TAACTACGGC	TACACTAGAA	GGACAGTATT				
4275		4295	4305	4315	4325	4335
AGAGTTGGTA	GCTCTTGATC	CGGCAAACAA				
4345	. 4355	4365	4375	4385	4395	4405
AGATTACGCG		GGATCTCAAG				
4415		4435	4445	4455	4465	4475
GAACGAAAAC		GGATTTTGGT				
4485	4495	4505	4515	4525		4545
TAAAAATTAA	GAAGTTTTAA	ATCAATCTAA	AGTATATATG	AGTAAACTTG	GTCTGACAGT	TACCAATGCT
4555		4575				4615
TAATCAGTGA	GGCACCTATC	TCAGCGATCT	GTCTATTTCG	TTCATCCATA	GTTGCCTGAC	TCCCCGTCGT
4625		4645		4665	4675	4685
		AGGGCTTACC				AGACCCACGC
4695	4705	4715	4725	4735	4745	4755
TCACCGGCTC	CAGATTIATC	AGCAATAAAC	CAGCCAGCCG	GAAGGGCCGA	GCGCAGAAGT	GGTCCTGCAA
4765	4775	4785	4795	4805	4815	4825
	CTCCATCCAG	TCTATTAATT	GTTGCCGGGA	AGCTAGAGTA	AGTAGTTCGC	CAGTTAATAG

	4845	4055	1965	4875	4885	4895
4835	GTTGTTGCCA	CC0#	CARCCTCCTC	TCACCCTCGT	CGTTTGGTAT	GGCTTCATTC
TTTGCGCAAC	GTIGTIGCCA	TIGCIACAGG	CAICGIGGIG	10,0001001	•••	
	4915	4925	4935	4945	4955	4965
4905	CCCAACGATC	ANCCCCAGTT	ACATGATCCC	CCATGTTGTG	CAAAAAAGCG	GTTAGCTCCT
AGCTCCGGTT	CCCHACGAIC	ANGGCGNGII	non an ioo	00.11011011		
4075	4985	4995	5005	5015		5035
#212	GATCGTTGTC	AGAAGTAAGT	TGGCCGCAGT	GTTATCACTC	ATGGTTATGG	CAGCACTGCA
5045	5055	5065	5075	5085	5095	5105
TTTTTTAKT	ACTGTCATGC	CATCCGTAAG	ATGCTTTTCT	GTGACTGGTG	AGTACTCAAC	CAAGTCATTC
5115	5125	5135	5145	5155	5165	5175
TCAGAATAGT	GTATGCGGCG	ACCGAGTTGC	TCTTGCCCGG	CGTCAACACG	GGATAATACC	GCGCCACATA
		· ·				
5185	5195	5205	5215	5225	5235	5245
GCAGAACTTT	AAAAGTGCTC	ATCATTGGAA	AACGTTCTTC	GGGGCGAAAA	CTCTCAAGGA	TCTTACCGCT
JUI						
5255	5265	5275	5285	5295	5305	5315
GTTGAGATCC	AGTTCGATGT	AACCCACTCG	TGCACCCAAC	TGATCTTCAG	CATCTTTTAC	TTTCACCAGC
		•				
5325	5335	5345	5355	5365	5375	2382
GTTTCTGGGT	GAGCAAAAAC	AGGAAGGCAA	AATGCCGCAA	AAAAGGGAAT	AAGGGCGACA	CGGAAATGIT
5395	5405	5415	5425	5435	5445	TC3 CCCC3T3
GAATACTCAT	ACTCTTCCTT	TTTCAATATT	ATTGAAGCAT	TTATCAGGGT	TATIGICICA	IGNOCOGNIN
5465	5475	5485	5495	5505	ETEC	ACTOCCACCT
CATATTIGAA	TGTATTTAGA	AAAATAAACA	AATAGGGGTI	CCGCGCACAI	TICCCCAAA	AGIGCENCEI
5535	5545	5555	5565	33/3	COCC COCCACACA	5595 CCCTTTCGTC
GACGTCTAAG	AAACCATTAT	TATCATGACA	TTAACCTATA	AAAATAGGCG	INICACGAGG	CCCIIICGIC
TTCAA						

HCV CKS-33-BCD

7.2 :	CKS		. 33	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	BCD	
L	239	8	266	2	256	10

Recombinant Protein encoded by pHCV-31.

Figure 12.

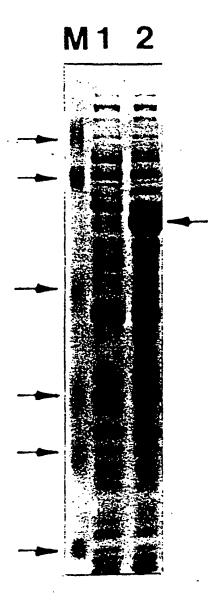
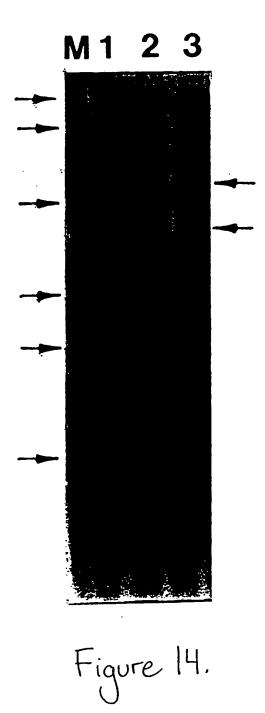


Figure 13



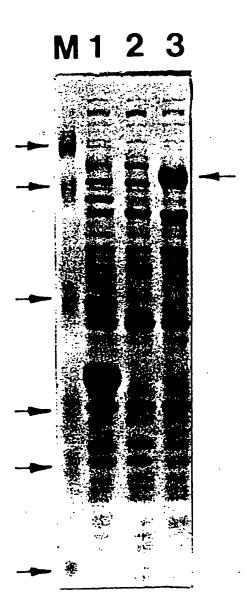


Figure 15.

NANB Panel II (H. Alter, NIH)

Assay with PHCV-31: FASSON with C100-3 CONFIRMATORY MANUAL SAMPLE MANUAL RESULTS S/CO S/CO >5.65 (+) >5.88 (+) 1 + 0.54 2 0.63 >5.88 >5.65 (+) 3 (+)+ >5.88 >5.65 (+) + 4 (+)5 0.43 0.46 6 >5.88 (+) · >5.65 (+) + 0.61 7 0.46 0.70 0.41 8 1.83 (+)9 1.87 (+)4.88(+)10 0.35 + 0.48 0.49 11 0.50 12 0.32 0.83 0.48 13 0.37 14 0.37 >5.65 (+) 15 >5.88 + (+)16 >5.88 (+)>5.65 (+) + 0.44 17 0.34 18 3.01 (+)2.33 (+)+ 0.72 19 0.74 20 0.53 0.76 >5.88 >5.65 (+) 21 (+)22 0.24 0.30 >5.65 (+) 23 >5.88 (+)+ 24 0.84 0.69 0.75 25 0.50 2.38 (+)3.41 26 (+)27 0.62 0.82 0.53 28 0.61 4.94(+)29 0.34 + 1.85 (+) 30 1.58 (+)+ 31 0.32 0.52

>5.65 (+)

0.58

+

Figure 16

32

33

>5.88

0.45

(+)

^{*} Confirmatory testing was done with sp117, a synthetic peptide of 117 amino acids from within the immunodominant region of c100-3.

34	>5.88 (+)	>5.65 (+)	+
35	>5.88 ···(+) ·-	>5.65 (+)	.+
·36 ·	0.37 · · · ·	0.44	·
37	0.40	0.40	: .
38' -	>5.88 (+)	~>5.65 (+)	
39*	0.40	-1.10(+)	
40	0.53	0.63	
41	0.41	0.34	•
42	·· 0.52	0.70	
43	0.28	0.44	
44	0.44	0.70	

 $S/CO = \frac{Sample OD}{Cutoff OD}$

S/CO = <1.0 is non-reactive

 $S/CO = \ge 1.0$ is reactive-

*This specimen was negative when retested in duplicate. (S/CO values 0.56 and 0.51.)

Figure 16 cont

ANTIBODY TO HEPATITIS C REFERENCE (ANTI-HCV) PANEL #7

Panel Member (Lot #)	Identity	Assayunth C-100-3	Assay with D PHCV-31 and PHCV-34	Ortho ELISA	Confirmatory Results
				utoff Values	
701	Weak Reactive	1.819 (+)	4.469 (+)	1.239 (+)	+
702	Borderline Reactive	1.711 (+)	4.738 (+)	_ 1.130 (+)	+
703	Negative	0.443	0.348	0.256	-
704	Weak Reactive	2.220 (+)	4.738 (+)	1.639 (+)	+
705	Borderline Reactive	1.648 (+)	1.736 (+)	.0.911	+
706	Negative	0.221	0.369	0.340	•
707	Strong Reactive	5.713 (+)	4.738 (+)	4.272 (+)	+
708	Strong Reactive	5.713 (+)	4.738 (+)	4.272 (+)	+
709	Non-Reactive*	0.401	0.533	0.650	-
710	Non-Reactive*	0.582	0.419	0.423	-

^{*}Contains very low levels of anti-HCV. Not required to be detected by current HCV assays.

Figure 17

Figure 18

Anti-HCV Results on Non-A, Non-B Hemodialysis Patients

PATIENT #	DATE	ALT IU/L	Absay	With:	ASSON PHCV-31,	Mith:	CONFIRMATORY RESULTS
:-1-	10/28/85	···474 ·	-0:30	-(-)-	2.12		+
	11/11/85	-113 -	0.38	(-)-	-4.72	(+)	+
	12/03/85	- 86 ~	3.13	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	01/09/86	142	>5.61	(+)	М		NT
-	03/19/86	90	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
·	09/30/86	25	>5.61	(+)	>6.67	(+)	+
					•		·
2	09/14/87	217	5.02	(+)	5.84	(+)	+
	09/17/87	210	>5.61	(+)	6.58	(+)	+ ,
3	10/02/87	116	1.61	.(+)	1.69	(+)	+
•-					,		
4	11/24/87	NA	0.41	(-)	2.13	(+)	+
	12/17/87	NA	0.47	(-)	1.27	(+)	+
	01/13/88	NA	0.46	·(-)	1.56	(+)	+
	02/21/88	·NA	0.34	- (-)	1.45	(+)	+
						. =-	
7	10/02/85	298	0.79	·(-)	2.94	(+)	. +
	10/07/85	548	0.86	(-)	2.68	(+)	+
	10/23/85	334	2.06	(+)	2.32	(+)	+
							·
10	01/25/89	NA	0.57	(-)	2.66	(+)	+
	02/01/89	NA	1.08	(+)	2.80	(+)	+
	02/08/89	NA	1.75	(+)	3.38	(+)	+
	02/23/89	NA	2.22	(+)	2.56	(+)	+
	03/01/89	NA	1.94	(+)	3.21	(+)	+
•	03/08/89	NA	1.64	(+)	2.52	(+)	+
	03/22/89	NA	1.49	(+)	1.76	(+)	+
	04/12/89	NA	2.69	(+)	5.29	(+)	+
	04/26/89	NA	2.77	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	05/17/89	NA	2.19	(+)	2.82	(+)	+
			1				
13	10/05/88	NA	0.31	(-)	0.51	(-)	NT
"	10/19/88	NA	0.40	(-)	0.61	(-)	NT
1	10/28/88	NA	0.33	(-)	0.53	(-)	NT
·	11/09/88	NA	0.33	(-)	0.64	(-)	NT
	11/11/88	NA	0.37	(-)	0.66	(-)	NT

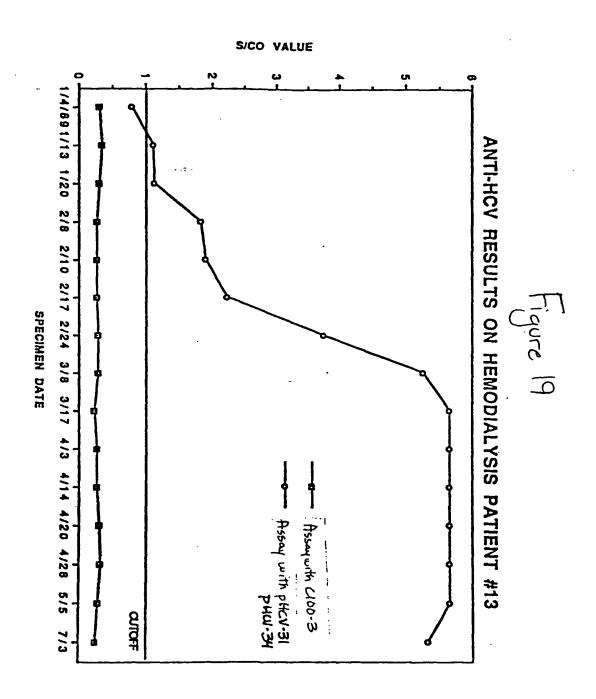
Figure 18 cont

							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	11/18/88	NA	0.42	(-)	0.57	(-)	NT
	11/25/88	NA	0.44	(-)	0.65	(-)	NT
	12/05/88	NA	0.51	(-)	0.74	(-)	NT
	12/16/88	NA	0.28	(-)	0.68	(-)	NT
	12/23/88	NA	0.29	(-)	0.64	(-)	NT
	01/04/89	NA	0.29	(-)	0.77	(-)	NT
	01/13/89	NA	0.33	(-)	1.11	(+)	+
	01/20/89	NA	0.30	(-)	1.11	(+)	+
	02/08/89	NA	0.26	(-)	1.81	(+)	+
	02/10/89	NA	0.26	(-)	1.88	(+)	+
	02/17/89	NA ·	0.26	(-)	2.23	(+)	+
	02/24/89	NA	0.28	(-)	3.75	(+)	+
	03/08/89	NA	0.28	(-)	5.25	(+)	+
	03/17/89	NA	0.22	(-)	>5.65	(+)	+
	04/03/89	NA	0.26	(-)	>5.65	(+)	+
	04/14/89	NA	0.26	(-)	>5.65	(+)	+
	04/20/89	NA	0.29	(-)	>5.65	(+)	+
	04/28/89	NA	0.31	(-)	>5.65	(+)	+
	05/05/89	NA	0.28	(-)	>5.65	(+)	+
	07/03/89	NA	0.23	(-)	5.32	(+)	+
17	10/05/88	1454	0.53	(-)	0.95	(-)	NT
	10/20/88	612	0.57	(-)_	2.04	(+)	+
	10/28/88	576	0.56	(-)	1.25	(+)	+
i	11/09/88	306	0.54	(-)	1.39	(+)	+
	11/11/88	321	0.73	(-)	1.34	(+)	+
	11/18/88	341	0.83	(-)	1.43	(+)	+
	11/25/88	333	0.73	(-)	1.83	(+)	+
	12/05/88	232	0.75	(-)	1.92	(+)	+
	12/16/88	239	0.81	(-)	2.75	(+)	+
	12/23/88	198	1.20	(+)	3.42	(+)	+
	01/13/89	146	3.17	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	01/27/89	104	4.36	(+)	>6.67	(+)	+ .
	02/17/89	113	>5.61	(+)	>6.67	(+)	+
	02/24/89	120	>5.61	(+)	>6.67	(+)	+
18	01/13/89	112	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
غبر	01/21/89	72	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	01/28/89	181	>5.61	(+)	>6.67	(+)	+
	02/08/89	106	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+

Figure 18 cont

	02/18/89	82	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	03/08/89	62	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
•	03/18/89	41	>5.61	(+)	И	Γ	NT
	03/25/89	37	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	04/04/89	~37	>5.61	··(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	04/15/89	35	>5.61	···"(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	04/22/89	27	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	04/29/89	24	>5.61	" (+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	05/06/89	25	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
	07/03/89	31 .	>5.61	(+)	>5.65	(+)	+
19_	02/17/89	NA	0.33	(-)	0.75	(-)	Ν,
	02/24/89	NA	0.35	(-)	0.62	(-)	NT
	03/08/89	NA	0.38	(-)	0.69	(-)	NT
	04/03/89	· NA	0.13	(-)	0.87	(-)	NT
	04/14/89	NA	0.35	(-)	1.07	(+)	+
	04/21/89	NA	0.32	(-)	1.54	(+)	+
	04/28/89	NA	0.29	(-)	1.04	(+)	+
	05/05/89	-NA	0.36	(-)	1.16	(+)	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
	07/03/89	-NA	0.30	(-)	1.24	~ (+)	+
			, -::			•	

NT = Not Tested NA = Not Available



COMPARISON OF 1ST AND 2ND GENERATION HCV ASSAYS ON SAMPLES FROM INDIVIDUALS WITH ACUTE NANBH.

4 (100.00%)	4 (40.00%)	2	2 (20.00%)	10	Community Acquired NANBH (Acute)
(91.67%)		•			NANBH
11/12**		4	4 (12.50%)	32	Acute Post-Transfusion
Confirmed (%)	ptfcyl-31, ctfcyl-34		hassy C-DOLD		
Reactive Which	they with		, TSO 19 7		
Repeatably	Repeatably Reactive by	Confirmed	Repealably Reactive by Confirmed	Specimens	
No. Specimens	No. Specimens	₹.	No. Specimens	₹	Category

Figure 20

*1 specimen which was C-ICO 3 positive is just under the cutoff in the pHCU-341. Assay.

CONFIRMATORY TESTING ON SAMPLES FOUND ADDITIONALLY REACTIVE BY THE ABBOTT HCV 2.0 EIA.

No. Specimens No. Specimen

		· · · · ·
Community Acquired NANBH (Acute)	Acute Post-Transfu- sion NANBH	CATEGORY
2	11	No. Specimers Found Additionally, Reactive Attay pHCY:31, pHtv34
0	. 0	No. Specimens Conlirmed by sp87 Peptide
2	8•	No. Specimens Conlirmed by Core Peptide (sp75)
NO:	0	No. Specimens Conlimed by SOD-33c Antigen

Figure 21

2 specimens not available for confirmation.
 Not Done

PREVALENCE OF ANTI-HCV IN CHRONIC NON-A, NON-B HEPATITIS (NANBH) PATIENTS

		C-100-3	Assay	IPHCV-34 PHCV-31 A			
Category	No. Tested	Repeat Reactive	Confirmed	Repeat Reactive	Confirmed		
Chronic Active NANBH	102	89 (87.3%)	88	98 (96.1%)	98		
Chronic Persistent NANBH	10	9 (90.0%)	. 9	9 (90.0%)	9		
Chronic NANBH with Cirrhosis	17	15 (88.2%)	15	15 (88.2%)	· 15		
Chronic NANBH (Undefined)	35	25 (71.4%)	25	33 (94.3%)	33		
Total Chronic NANBH	164	138 (84.1%)	137	155 (94.5%)	155		

Figure 22.

FIGURE 23

HCV POLYPEPTIDE SPOTTING CONDITIONS

PLASMID/PROTEIN	ng/SPOT	SPOTTING BUFFER
c100	100-150.	20mM Tris-HCI, 0.9% NaCl, 0.015% SDS, pH 8.3
pHCV-23/CKS-BCD	100-150	20mM Tris-HCl, 0.9% NaCl, 0.015% SDS, pH 8.3
pHCV-29/CKS-33c	100-150	50mM Naphosphate, 0.01% Triton X100, pH 6.5
pHCV-34/CKS-CORE	75-100	50mM Naphosphate, 0.0025% Tween20, pH12.0

FIGURE 24

	REFLECTANCE DEN	ISITY VALUES	LIMITING	DILUTION
ANTIGEN	NEGATIVE MEAN	<u>CUTOFF</u>	<u>A00642</u>	<u>423</u>
c100-3	0.023	0.129	1600	40
pHCV-23	0.011	0.050	3200	320
pHCV-29	0.005	0.031	12800	2560
•	0.027	0.166	400	320
pHCV-34	0.021			

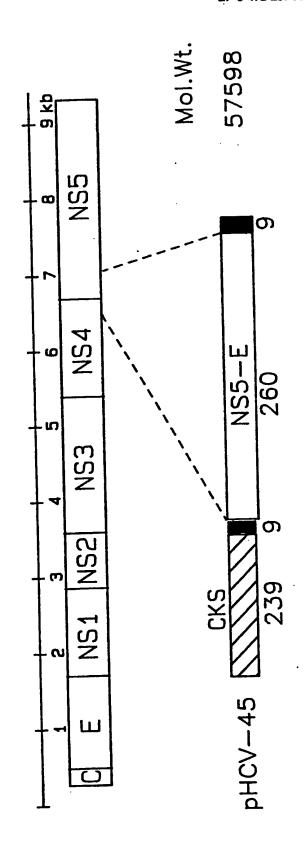


FIGURE 25

	r se		ce M	80 ith	junc	tion	at	4805					
								CGC			CGT Arg		
								CCC			GTT Val		
											CAT His		
											CGC Arg		
		Thr									GCA A1 a		
											CCT Pro		
											ATG MET		
											GCG Ala		
											ACC Thr		
											AAC Asn		
											TAC Tyr		

PHCV-45

FIGURE 26

									ATG								TGG Trp
																	831 GTG Val
																	885 GTT Val
																	939 GTT Val
																	993 CCG Pro
			TCT Ser				GAC									CTG	1047 TCT Ser
			ACC Thr				GCT									ATC	
TTC Phe	GTT Val	TCT Ser	TGC Cys	CAG G1n	CGT Arg	GGT G1y	TAC	1128 AAA Lys	GGT Gly	GTT Val	TGG Trp	CGT Arg	GTT Val	GAC Asp	GGT G1y	ATC	ATG MET
CAC His	ACC Thr	CGT Arg	TGC Cys	CAC His	TGC Cys	EGT G1 y	GCT	182 GAA G1u	ATC Ile	ACC Thr	GGT Gly	CAC His	GTT Val	AAA Lys	AAC Asn	GGT	209 ACC Thr
ATG MET	CGT Arg	ATC Ile	GTT Val	GGT G1y	CCG Pro	CGT Arg	ACC	236 TGC Cys	CGT Arg	AAC Asn	ATG MET	TGG Trp	TCT Ser	GGC Gly	ACC Thr	TTC	263 CCG Pro
			TAC Tyr				CCG									TAC	
			TGG Tro				GCT									6TT	

FIGURE 26(con

1398
1425
GAC TTC CAC TAC GTT ACC GGT ATG ACC ACC GAC AAC CTG AAA TGC CCG TGC CAG
Asp Phe His Tyr Val Thr Gly MET Thr Thr Asp Asn Leu Lys Cys Pro Cys Gln

1452
1479
GTT CCG TCT CCG GAG TTC TTC ACC GAA CTG GAC GGT GTT CGT CTG CAC CGT TTC
Val Pro Ser Pro Glu Phe Phe Thr Glu Leu Asp Gly Val Arg Leu His Arg Phe

1560 1587
CAC GAA TAC CCG GTT GGT TCT CAG CTG CCG TGC GAA CCG GAA CCG GAC GTT GCT
His Glu Tyr Pro Val Gly Ser Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu Pro Glu Pro Asp Val Ala.

1614 GTT CTG ACC TCT ATG CTG ACC GAC CCG TCT CAC ATC ACC GCT GAA GCT GCT GGT Val Leu Thr Ser MET Leu Thr Asp Pro Ser His Ile Thr Ala Glu Ala Ala Gly

1668 CGT CGA CTG GAT CCT CTA GAC TGC AGG CAT GCT AAG TAA Arg Arg Leu Asp Pro Leu Asp Cys Arg His Ala Lys

TRANSLATE:

FIGURE 26 (cont)

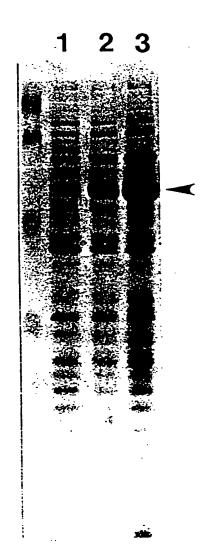


FIG Figure 27

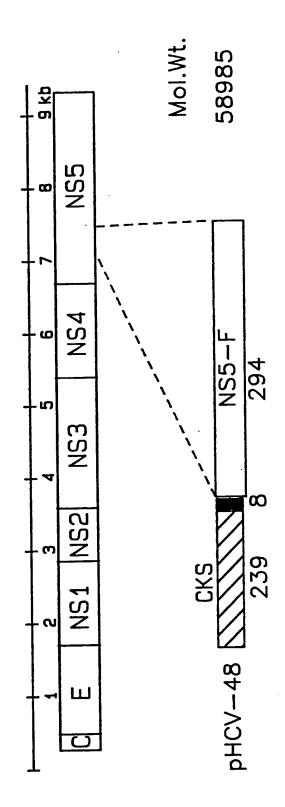


FIGURE 28

PHCV-48

Limits: 130 1755

Circular sequence with junction at 4910

156 183 ATG AGT TTT GTG GTC ATT ATT CCC GCG CGC TAC GCG TCG ACG CGT CTG CCC GGT MET Ser Phe Val Val Ile Ile Pro Ala Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Leu Pro Gly

237
AAA CCA TTG GTT GAT ATT AAC GGC AAA CCC ATG ATT GTT CAT GTT CTT GAA CGC
Lys Pro Leu Val Asp Ile Asn Gly Lys Pro HET Ile Val His Val Leu Glu Arg

264

GCG CGT GAA TCA GGT GCC GAG CGC ATC ATC GTG GCA ACC GAT CAT GAG GAT GTT
Ala Arg Glu Ser Gly Ala Glu Arg Ile Ile Val Ala Thr Asp His Glu Asp Val

GCC CGC GCC GTT GAA GCC GCT GGC GGT GAA GTA TGT ATG ACG CGC GCC GAT CAT Ala Arg Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Glu Val Cys MET Thr Arg Ala Asp His

372'
CAG TCA GGA ACA GAA CGT CTG GCG GAA GTT GTC GAA AAA TGC GCA TTC AGC GAC
Gln Ser Gly Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Glu Val Val Glu Lys Cys Ala Phe Ser Asp

426
GAC ACG GTG ATC GTT AAT GTG CAG GGT GAT GAA CCG ATG ATC CCT GCG ACA ATC
Asp Thr Val Ile Val Asn Val Gln Gly Asp Glu Pro MET Ile Pro Ala Thr Ile

ATT CGT CAG GTT GCT GAT AAC CTC GCT CAG CGT CAG GTG GGT ATG GCG ACT CTG

lle Arg Gln Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Ala Gln Arg Gln Val Gly HET Ala Thr Leu

GCG GTG CCA ATC CAC AAT GCG GAA GAA GCG TTT AAC CCG AAT GCG GTG AAA GTG Ala Val Pro Ile His Asn Ala Glu Glu Ala Phe Asn Pro Asn Ala Val Lys Val

588
GTT CTC GAC GCT GAA GGG TAT GCA CTG TAC TTC TCT CGC GCC ACC ATT CCT TGG
Val Leu Asp Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser Arg Ala Thr Ile Pro Trp

GAT CGT GAT CGT TTT GCA GAA GGC CTT GAA ACC GTT GGC GAT AAC TTC CTG CGT Asp Arg Asp Arg Phe Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Gly Asp Asn Phe Leu Arg

CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TTT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG
His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

FIGURE 29

			CC6 Pro														
			AAA Lys														
			GAA Glu														
			CCG Pro														
			ACC Thr														
			CTG Leu				GAA									GAA	
			GTT Val				GAC									GAA	
GAA Glu	CGT Arg	GAG G1u	ATC Ile	TCT Ser	GTT Val	CCG Pro	GCT	128 GAA G1 u	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	CGT Arg	AAA Lys	TCT Ser	CGT Arg	CGT Arg	TTC	155 GCT Ala
CAG G1n	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	CCG Pro	GTT Vai	TGG Trp	GCT Ala	CGT	182 CCG Pro	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	AAC Asn	CCG Pro	CCG Pro	CTĠ Leu	GTT Val	GAA	209 ACC Thr
			CCG Pro				CCG									CCG	
			CCG Pro				CCG									CTG	
			CTG				CTG									66T	

FIGURE 29 (cont)

1398 1425
TCT TCT ACC TCG GGT ATC ACC GGT GAC AAC ACC ACC TCT TCT GAA CCG GCT
Ser Ser Thr Ser Gly Ile Thr Gly Asp Asn Thr Thr Ser Ser Glu Pro Ala

1452
CCG TCT GGT TGC CCG CCG GAC TCT GAC GCT GAA TCT TAC TCT ATG CCG CCG
Pro Ser Gly Cys Pro Pro Asp Ser Asp Ala Glu Ser Tyr Ser Ser MET Pro Pro

1506 1533
CTG GAA GGT GAA CCG GGT GAC CCG GAT CTG TCT GAC GGT TCT TGG TCT ACC GTT
Leu Glu Gly Glu Pro Gly Asp Pro Asp Leu Ser Asp Gly Ser Trp Ser Thr Val

1560 1587
TCT TCT GAA GCT AAC GCT GAA GAC GTT GTT TGC TGC TCT ATG TCT TAC TCT TGG
Ser Ser Glu Ala Asn Ala Glu Asp Val Val Cys Cys Ser MET Ser Tyr Ser Trp

1614
ACC GGT GCT CTG GTT ACT CCG TGC GCT GCT GAA GAA CAG AAA CTG CCG ATC AAC
Thr Gly Ala Leu Val Thr Pro Cys Ala Ala Glu Glu Glu Lys Leu Pro Ile Asn

1668 1695 GCT CTG TCT AAC TCT CTG CTG CGT CAC CAC AAC CTG GTT TAC TCT ACC ACC TCT Ala Leu Ser Asn Ser Leu Leu Arg His His Asn Leu Val Tyr Ser Thr Thr Ser

CGT TCT GCT TGC CAG CGT CAG AAA AAA GTT ACC TTC GAC CGT CTG CAA GTT CTA Arg Ser Ala Cys Gln Arg Gln Lys Lys Val Thr Phe Asp Arg Leu Gln Val Leu

GAC TAG Asp

TRANSLATE:

FIGURE 29 (cont)



Figure 30

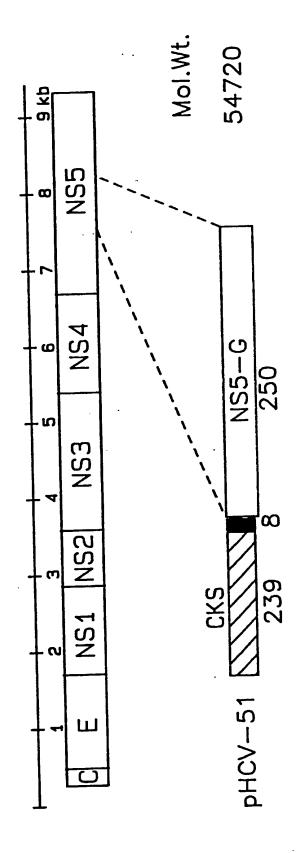


FIGURE 31

PHCV-51

Limits:

130 1620

ATG AGT TTT GTG GTC ATT ATT CCC GCG CGC TAC GCG TCG ACG CGT CTG CCC GGT MET Ser Phe Val Val Ile Ile Pro Ala Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Leu Pro Gly

AAA CCA TTG GTT GAT ATT AAC GGC AAA CCC ATG ATT GTT CAT GTT CTT GAA CGC Lys Pro Leu Val Asp Ile Asn Gly Lys Pro MET Ile Val His Val Leu Glu Arg

. 264 291 GCG CGT GAA TCA GGT GCC GAG CGC ATC ATC GTG GCA ACC GAT CAT GAG GAT GTT Ala Arg Glu Ser Gly Ala Glu Arg Ile Ile Val Ala Thr Asp His Glu Asp Val

318
GCC CGC GCC GTT GAA GCC GCT GGC GGT GAA GTA TGT ATG ACG CGC GCC GAT CAT
Ala Arg Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Glu Val Cys MET Thr Arg Ala Asp His

299
CAG TCA GGA ACA GAA CGT CTG GCG GAA GTT GTC GAA AAA TGC GCA TTC AGC GAC
Gln Ser Gly Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Glu Val Val Glu Lys Cys Ala Phe Ser Asp

426
453
GAC ACG GTG ATC GTT AAT GTG CAG GGT GAT GAA CCG ATG ATC CCT GCG ACA ATC
Asp Thr Val Ile Val Asn Val Gln Gly Asp Glu Pro NET Ile Pro Ala Thr Ile

480 507
ATT CGT CAG GTT GCT GAT AAC CTC GCT CAG CGT CAG GTG GGT ATG GCG ACT CTG
Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Ala Gln Arg Gln Val Gly MET Ala Thr Leu

561
GCG GTG CCA ATC CAC AAT GCG GAA GAA GCG TTT AAC CCG AAT GCG GTG AAA GTG
Ala Val Pro Ile His Asn Ala Glu Glu Ala Phe Asn Pro Asn Ala Val Lys Val

GTT CTC GAC GCT GAA GGG TAT GCA CTG TAC TTC TCT CGC GCC ACC ATT CCT TGG Val Leu Asp Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser Arg Ala Thr Ile Pro Trp

642
GAT CGT GAT CGT TIT GCA GAA GGC CTT GAA ACC GTT GGC GAT AAC TTC CTG CGT
Asp Arg Asp Arg Phe Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Gly Asp Asn Phe Leu Arg

CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TYT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG
His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

FIGURE 32 (cont)

CAG Gìn	CCA Pro	AGT Ser	CC6 Pro	TTA Leu	GAA G1u	CAC His	ATC Ile	750 6AA 61u	ATG	TTA Leu	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	CTT Leu	CGT Arg	GTT Val	CTG Leu	777 TGG Trp
							GCT Ala										
							CCG Pro										
GAC Asp	GTT Val	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	GTT Val	AAA Lys	GCT Ala	912 GCT Ala	GCT Ala	TCT Ser	AAA Lys	GTT Val	AAA Lys	GCT Ala	AAC Asn	CTG Leu	939 CTG Leu
							CTG Leu										
GGT Gly	Tyr	661 61y	GCT Ala	Lys	Asp	GTT Val	CGT Arg	1020 TGC Cys	CAC His	GCT Ala	CGT Arg	AAA Lys	GCT Ala	GTT Val	ACC Thr	CAC	047 ATC Ile
							CTG Leu									ACC	
ATC Ile	ATG HET	GCT Ala	AAA Lys	AAC Asn	GAA G1u	GTT Val	TTC Phe	128 TGC Cys	GTT Val	CAG Gln	CCG Pro	GAA G1u	AAA Lys	GGT G1y	GGT Gly	115 CGT Arg	AAA
							CCG Pro									AAA	
							AAA Lys									TCT	
							CAG Gln									TGG	
							1 TTC Phe									TCT	

FIGURE 32 (cont)

1398 1425 GTT ACC GAA TCT GAC ATT CGT ACC GAA GAA GCT ATC TAC CAG TGC TGC GAC CTG Val Thr Glu Ser Asp Ile Arg Thr Glu Glu Ala Ile Tyr Gln Cys Cys Asp Leu

1452
GAC CCG CAG GCT CGT GTT GCT ATC AAA TCT CTG ACC GAA CGT CTG TAC GTT GGT Asp Pro Gln Ala Arg Val Ala Ile Lys Ser Leu Thr Glu Arg Leu Tyr Val Gly

1533 GGT CCG CTG ACC AAC TCT CGG GGT GAA AAC TGC GGT TAC CGT CGT TGC CGT GCT Gly Pro Leu Thr Asn Ser Arg Gly Glu Asn Cys Gly Tyr Arg Arg Cys Arg Ala

1580
1587
TCT GGT GTT CTG ACC ACC TCT TGC GGT AAC ACC CTG ACC TGC TAC ATC AAA GCT
Ser Gly Val Leu Thr Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn Thr Leu Thr Cys Tyr Ile Lys Ala

CGT GCT GCT TGC CGT GCT GCT GGT CTG CAG TAA Arg Ala Ala Cys Arg Ala Ala Gly Leu Gln .

TRANSLATE:

FIGURE 32 (cont)



Figure 33

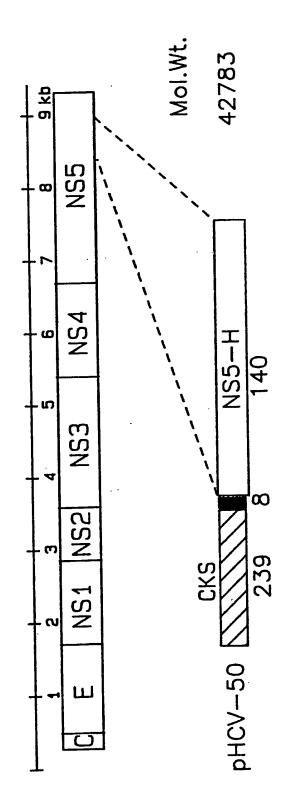


FIGURE 34

PHCV-50 Limits:

130 1293

ATG AGT TIT GTG GTC ATT ATT CCC GCG CGC TAC GCG TCG ACG CGT CTG CCC GGT MET Ser Phe Val Val Ile Ile Pro Ala Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Leu Pro Gly

AAA CCA TTG GTT GAT ATT AAC GGC AAA CCC ATG ATT-GTT CAT GTT CTT GAA CGC Lys Pro Leu Val Asp Ile Asn Gly Lys Pro MET Ile Val His Val Leu Glu Arg

264 291
GCG CGT GAA TCA GGT GCC GAG CGC ATC ATC GTG GCA ACC GAT CAT GAG GAT GTT
Ala Arg Glu Ser Gly Ala Glu Arg Ile Ile Val Ala Thr Asp His Glu Asp Val

318 345 GCC CGC GCC GTT GAA GCC GCT GGC GGT GAA GTA TGT ATG ACG CGC GCC GAT CAT Ala Arg Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Glu Val Cys MET Thr Arg Ala Asp His

299
CAG TCA GGA ACA GAA CGT CTG GCG GAA GTT GTC GAA AAA TGC GCA TTC AGC GAC
Gln Ser Gly Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Glu Val Val Glu Lys Cys Ala Phe Ser Asp

426
GAC ACG GTG ATC GTT AAT GTG CAG GGT GAT GAA CCG ATG ATC CCT GCG ACA ATC
Asp Thr Val lle Val Asn Val Gln Gly Asp Glu Pro MET lle Pro Ala Thr lle

480 507
ATT CGT CAG GTT GCT GAT AAC CTC GCT CAG CGT CAG GTG GGT ATG GCG ACT CTG
Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Ala Gln Arg Gln Val Gly MET Ala Thr Leu

GCG GTG CCA ATC CAC AAT GCG GAA GAA GCG TTT AAC CCG AAT GCG GTG AAA GTG Ala Val Pro Ile His Asn Ala Glu Glu Ala Phe Asn Pro Asn Ala Val Lys Val

588 615
GFT CTC GAC GCT GAA GGG TAT GCA CTG TAC TTC TCT CGC GCC ACC ATT CCT TGG
Val Leu Asp Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser Arg Ala Thr Ile Pro Trp

642
669
6AT CGT GAT CGT TTT GCA GAA GGC CTT GAA ACC GTT GGC GAT AAC TTC CTG CGT
Asp Arg Asp Arg Phe Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Gly Asp Asn Phe Leu Arg

CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TTT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

750 CAG CCA AGT CCG TTA GAA CAC ATC GAA ATG TTA GAG CAG CTT CGT GTT CTG TGG Gln Pro Ser Pro Leu Glu His Ile Glu MET Leu Glu Gln Leu Arg Val Leu Tro TAC GGC GAA AAA ATC CAT GTT GCT GTT GCT CAG GAA GTT CCT GGC ACA GGT GTG Tyr Gly Glu Lys Ile His Val Ala Val Ala Gln Glu Val Pro Gly Thr Gly Val 858 885 CAT ACC CCT GAA GAT CTC GAC CCG TCG ACG AAT TGC ATG CTG CAG GAC TGC ACC Asp Thr Pro Glu Asp Leu Asp Pro Ser Thr Asn Cys MET Leu Gln Asp Cys Thr 912
939
ATG CTG GTT TGC GGT GAC GAC CTG GTT GTT ATC TGC GAA TCT GCT GGT GTT CAG
MET Leu Val Cys Gly Asp Asp Leu Val Val Ile Cys Glu Ser Ala Gly Val Gln 966 993 GAA GAC GCT GCT TCT CTG CGT GCT TTC ACC GAA GCT ATG ACC CGT TAC TCT GCT Glu Asp Ala Ala Ser Leu Arg Ala Phe Thr Glu Ala MET Thr Arg Tyr Ser Ala 1020 CCC CCG GGT GAC CCG CCG CAG CCG GAA TAC GAC CTG GAA CTG ATC ACC TCT TGC
Pro Pro Gly Asp Pro Pro Gln Pro Glu Tyr Asp Leu Glu Leu Ile Thr Ser Cys માંગા, ભુંદુકો પ્રાર્થ છે. જે જાણાવા છે. તેવા અન્માદ્રાર્થ, તે કે દેવું સ્ટ્રિક્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રે 1074 TCT TCT AAC GTT TCT GTT GCT CAC GAC GGT GCT GGT AAA CGT GTT TAC TAC CTG Ser Ser Asn Val Ser Val Ala His Asp Gly Ala Gly Lys Arg Val Tyr Leu ACC CGT GAC CCG ACC CCG CTG GCT CGT GCT GCT TGG GAA ACC GCT CGT CAC Thr Arg Asp Pro Thr Thr Pro Leu Ala Arg Ala Ala Trp Glu Thr Ala Arg His 1182 1209
ACC CCG GTA AAC TCT TGG CTG GGT AAC ATC ATC ATG TTC GCT CCG ACC CTG TGG
Thr Pro Val Asn Ser Trp Leu Gly Asn Ile Ile MET Phe Ala Pro Thr Leu Trp 1236 GCC CGT ATG ATC CTG ATG ACC CAC TTC TTC TCT GTT CTG ATC GCT CGT GAC CAG Ala Arg MET Ile Leu MET Thr His Phe Phe Ser Val Leu Ile Ala Arg Asp Gln 1290 CTG GAA CAG GCT CTG GAC TGC GAG ATC TAA Leu Glu Gln Ala Leu Asp Cys Glu Ile . TRANSLATE:

FIGURE 35 (cont)



Figure 36

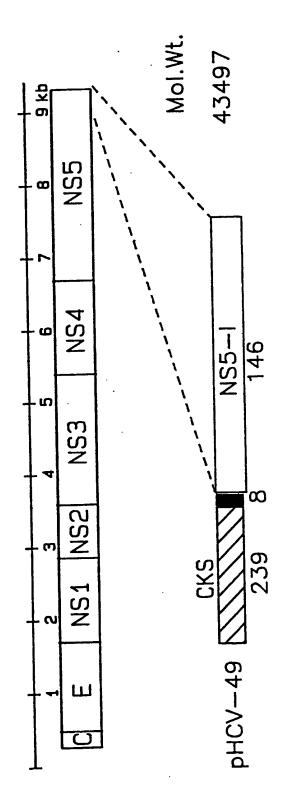


FIGURE 37

PHCV-49

Limits: 130 1311

Circular sequence with junction at 4472

ATG AGT TTT GTG GTC ATT ATT CCC GCG CGC TAC GCG TCG ACG CGT CTG CCC GGT MET Ser Phe Val Val Ile Ile Pro Ala Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Leu Pro Gly

237
AAA CCA TTG GTT GAT ATT AAC GGC AAA CCC ATG ATT GTT CAT GTT CTT GAA CGC
Lys Pro Leu Val Asp Ile Asn Gly Lys Pro MET Ile Val His Val Leu Glu Arg

264 291
GCG CGT GAA TCA GGT GCC GAG CGC ATC ATC GTG GCA ACC GAT CAT GAG GAT GTT
Ala Arg Glu Ser Gly Ala Glu Arg Ile Ile Val Ala Thr Asp His Glu Asp Val

318
GCC CGC GCC GTT GAA GCC GCT GGC GGT GAA GTA TGT ATG ACG CGC GCC GAT CAT
Ala Arg Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Glu Val Cys MET Thr Arg Ala Asp His

372

CAG TCA GGA ACA GAA CGT CTG GCG GAA GTT GTC GAA AAA TGC GCA TTC AGC GAC
Gln Ser Gly Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Glu Val Val Glu Lys Cys Ala Phe Ser Asp

426
453
GAC ACG GTG ATC GTT AAT GTG CAG GGT GAT GAA CCG ATG ATC CCT GCG ACA ATC
Asp Thr Val lie Val Asn Val Gln Gly Asp Glu Pro MET lie Pro Ala Thr lie

ATT CGT CAG GTT GCT GAT AAC CTC GCT CAG CGT CAG GTG GGT ATG GCG ACT CTG
The Arg Gin Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Ala Gin Arg Gin Val Gly MET Ala Thr Leu

GCG GTG CCA ATC CAC AAT GCG GAA GAA GCG TTT AAC CCG AAT GCG GTG AAA GTG Ala Val Pro Ile His Asn Ala Glu Glu Ala Phe Asn Pro Asn Ala Val Lys Val

588 615
GTT CTC GAC GCT GAA GGG TAT GCA CTG TAC TTC TCT CGC GCC ACC ATT CCT TGG
Val Leu Asp Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser Arg Ala Thr Ile Pro Trp

642 669

GAT CGT GAT CGT TTT GCA GAA GGC CTT GAA ACC GTT GGC GAT AAC TTC CTG CGT
Asp Arg Asp Arg Phe Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Gly Asp Asn Phe Leu Arg

CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TTT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

							ATC Ile										
TAC	GGC	GAA	AAA	ATC	CAT	GTT	GCT Ala	804 GTT	GCT	CAG	GAA	GTT	CCT	660	ACA	GGT	83: GT(
							CCG Pro										
							GAC Asp										
CTG Leu	TCT Ser	GCT Ala	TTC Phe	TCT Ser	CTG Leu	CAC His	TCT Ser	966 TAC Tyr	TCC Ser	CCG Pro	GGT Gly	GAA G1u	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	CGT Arg	GTT Val	993 GC1 A1a
GCT Ala	TGC Cys	CTG Leu	CGT Arg	AAA Lys	CTG Leu	GGT Gly	GIT Val	1020 CCG Pro	CCG Pro	CTG Leu	CGT Arg	GCT Ala	TGG Trp	CGT Arg	CAC His	CGT	6047 601 A1
							CTG Leu									TGC	
AAA Lys	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	TTC Phe	AAC Asn	TGG Trp	GCT Ala	GTT Val	128 CGT Arg	ACC Thr	AAA Lys	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	CTG Leu	ACC Thr	CCG Pro	ATC	GC1 A1a
GCT Ala	GCT Ala	GGT Gly	CAG G1n	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	TCT Ser	182 GGT Gly	TGG Trp	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	GCT A1a	GGT Gly	TAC Tyr	TCT Ser	GGT	209 GG1 G1)
							CAC His									TGC	
Leu		Leu					GGT Gly										

FIGURE 38 (cont)

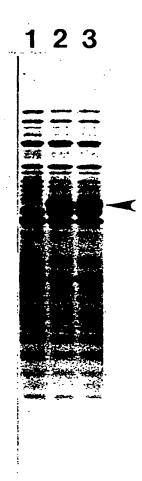


Figure 39

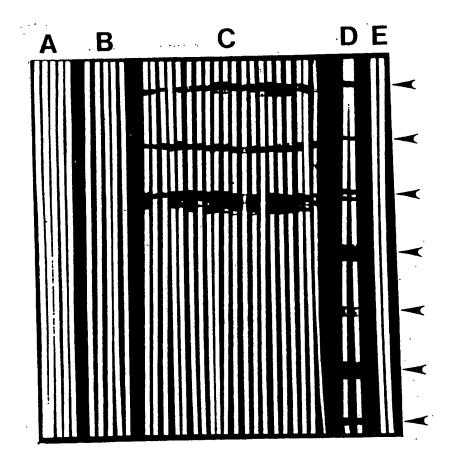
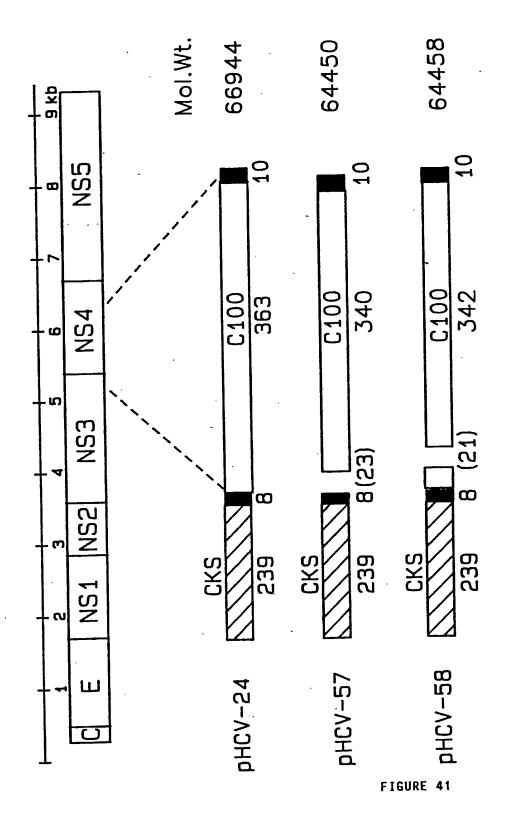


Figure 40



PHCV-57

Limits: 130 1923 Circular sequence with junction at 5048

					•				156									102
					GTC Val				GCG									183 GGT Gly
					GAT Asp													237 CGC Arg
					GGT Gly													
					GAA Glu													
•					GAA Glu													399 GAC Asp
					GTT Val													
	ATT Ile	CGT Arg	CAG Gln	GTT Val	GCT Ala	GAT Asp	AAC Asn	CTC Leu	480 GCT Ala	CAG Gln	CGT Arg	CAG Gln	GTG Val	GGT Gly	atg Met	GCG Ala	ACT Thr	507 CTG Leu
	GCG Ala	GTG Val	CCA Pro	ATC Ile	CAC His	AAT Asn	GCG Ala	GAA Glu	534 GAA Glu	GCG Ala	TTT Phe	AAC Asn	CCG Pro	AAT Asn	GCG Ala	GTG Val	aaa Lys	561 GTG Val
	GTT Val	CTC Leu	GAC Asp	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	GGG GLY	TAT Tyr	GCA Ala	588 CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe	TCT Ser	CGC Arg	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	615 TGG Trp
	GAT Asp	CGT Arg	GAT Asp	CGT Arg	TTT Phe	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	GGC Gly	642 CTT Leu	GAA Glu	ACC Thr	GTT Val	GGC Gly	GAT Asp	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	CTG Leu	669 CGT Arg
	CAT His	CTT Leu	GGT Gly	ATT Ile	TAT Tyr	GGC Gly	TAC Tyr	CGT Arg	696 GCA Ala	GGC Gly	TTT Phe	ATC Ile	CGT Arg	CGT Arg	TAC Tyr	GTC Val	AAC Asn	723 TGG Trp

											GAG Glu						
											GAA Glu						
GAT Asp	ACC Thr	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	CTC Leu	GAC Asp	CCG Pro	858 TCG Ser	ACG Thr	AAT Asn	TCC Ser	ATG MET	GAC Asp	GCT Ala	CAC His	TTC Phe	885 CTG Leu
											TGG Trp						
AAA Lys	CCG Pro	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	CAC His	GGC Gly	CCG Pro	ACC Thr	966 CCG Pro	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	CGT Arg	CTG Leu	GGT Gly	GCT Ala	GTT Val	993 CAG Gln
							CCG				TAC Tyr					ATG	
							TCT				CTG Leu					CTG	
GCT Ala	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	GCT Ala	TAC Tyr	TGC Cys	CTG Leu	TCG	ACC Thr	GGT Gly	TGC Cys	GTT Val	GTT Val	ATC Ile	GTT Val	GGT Gly	CGT	GTT Val
GTT Val	CTG Leu	TCT Ser	GGT Gly	AAA Lys	CCG Pro	GCC Ala	ATT	ATC Ile	CCG Pro	GAC Asp	CGT Arg	GAA Glu	GTT Val	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	CGT	GAG Glu
TTC Phe	GAC Asp	GAA Glu	atg Met	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	TGC Cys	TCT	CAG Gln	CAC His	CTG Leu	CCG Pro	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	GAA Glu	CAG Gln	GGT	ATG MET
atg Met	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	CAG Gln	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	CAG	290 AAA Lys	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	GGT Gly	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	GCT	317 TCT Ser
CGT Arg	CAG Gln	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	GTT Val	ATC Ile	GCT Ala	CCG	GCT Ala	GTT Val	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	TGG Trp	CAG Gln	AAA Lys	CTC	GAG Glu

FIGURE 42 (cont)

							TGG									CTG Leu	
							AAC									TTC Phe	
							ACC									ATT Ile	
							CTG									TTC Phe	
							GCT									GTT Val	
							GGT									GCT Ala	
AAA Lys	ATC Ile	ATG MET	TCT Ser	GGT Gly	GAA Glu	GTT Val	CCG	TCT Ser	ACC Thr	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	CTG Leu	GTT Val	AAC Asn	CTG Leu	1 CTG Leu	.749 CCG Pro
GCT Ala	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	TCT Ser	CCG Pro	GGT Gly	GCT Ala	CTG	776 GTT Val	GTT Val	GGT Gly	GTT Val	GTT Val	TGC Cys	GCT Ala	GCT Ala	ATC Ile	.803 CTG Leu
							GAA									1 CTG Leu	
							CAC									TGC Cys	
_	GCT Ala						•				•						
Subc	:Omma	ınd (<cr></cr>	· = 1	ONE)	:											

FIGURE 42 (cont)

Lim	V-58 its: cula:	sec	130 Jueno	19: ce v :	29 ith	junct	tion	at !	5054								
ATG MET	AGT Ser	TTT Phe	GTG Val	GTC Val	ATT Ile	ATT Ile	CCC Pro	156 GCG Ala	CGC Arg	TAC Tyr	GCG Ala	TCG Ser	ACG Thr	CGT Arg	CTG Leu	CCC Pro	183 GGT Gly
AAA Lys	CCA Pro	TTG Leu	GTT Val	GAT Asp	ATT Ile	AAC Asn	GGC Gly	210 AAA Lys	CCC Pro	ATG MET	ATT Ile	GTT Val	CAT His	GTT Val	CTT Leu	GAA Glu	237 CGC Arg
GCG Ala	CGT Arg	GAA Glu	TCA Ser	GGT Gly	GCC Ala	GAG Glu	CGC Arg	264 ATC Ile	ATC Ile	GTG Val	GCA Ala	ACC Thr	GAT Asp	CAT His	GAG Glu	GAT Asp	291 GTT Val
GCC Ala	CGC Arg	GCC Ala	GTT Val	GAA Glu	GCC Ala	GCT Ala	GGC GGC	318 GGT Gly	GAA Glu	GTA Val	TGT Cys	ATG MET	ACG Thr	CGC Arg	GCC Ala	GAT Asp	345 CAT His
CAG Gln	TCA Ser	GGA Gly	ACA Thr	GAA Glu	CGT Arg	CTG Leu	GCG Ala	372 GAA Glu	GTT Val	GTC Val	GAA Glu	AAA Lys	TGC Cys	GCA Ala	TTC Phe	AGC Ser	399 GAC Asp
GAC Asp	ACG Thr	GTG Val	ATC Ile	GTT Val	AAT Asn	GTG Val	CAG Gln	426 GGT Gly	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	CCG Pro	atg Met	ATC Ile	CCT Pro	GCG Ala	ACA Thr	453 ATC Ile
ATT Ile	CGT Arg	CAG Gln	GTT Val	GCT Ala	GAT Asp	AAC Asn	CTC Leu	480 GCT Ala	CAG Gln	CGT Arg	CAG Gln	GTG Val	GGT Gly	ATG MET	GCG Ala	ACT Thr	507 CTG Leu
GCG Ala	GTG Val	CCA Pro	ATC Ile	CAC His	AAT Asn	GCG Ala	GAA Glu	534 GAA Glu	GCG Ala	TTT Phe	AAC Asn	CCG Pro	AAT Asn	GCG Ala	GTG Val	AAA Lys	561 GTG Val
GTT Val	CTC Leu	GAC Asp	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	GGG Gly	TAT Tyr	GCA Ala	588 CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe	TCT Ser	CGC Arg	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	615 TGG Trp
GAT Asp	CGT Arg	GAT Asp	CGT Arg	TTT Phe	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	GGC Gly	642 CTT Leu	GAA Glu	ACC Thr	GTT Val	GGC Gly	GAT Asp	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	CTG Leu	669 CGT Arg

FIGURE 43

CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TTT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

CAG Gln	CCA Pro	AGT Ser	CCG Pro	TTA Leu	GAA Glu	CAC His	ATC Ile	750 GAA Glu	atg Met	TTA Leu	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	CTT Leu	CGT Arg	GTT Val	CTG Leu	777 TGG Trp
TAC Tyr	GGC Gly	GAA Glu	AAA Lys	ATC Ile	CAT His	GTT Val	GCT Ala	804 GTT Val	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	GAA Glu	GTT Val	CCT Pro	GGC Gly	ACA Thr	GGT Gly	831 GTG Val
GAT Asp	ACC Thr	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	CTC Leu	GAC Asp	CCG Pro	858 TCG Ser	ACG Thr	AAT Asn	TCC Ser	ATG MET	GAC Asp	GCT Ala	CAC His	TTC Phe	885 CTG Leu
TCT Ser	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	AAA Lys	CAG Gln	TCT Ser	GGT Gly	GAA Glu	912 AAC Asn	CTT Leu	CCG Pro	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	GTT Val	GCT Ala	TAC Tyr	CAG Gln	939 GCT Ala
ACC Thr	GTT Val	TGC Cys	GCT Ala	CGT Arg	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	GCC Ala	966 CCG Pro	ACC Thr	CCG Pro	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	CGT Arg	CTG Leu	GGT Gly	993 GCT Ala
GTT Val	_CAG _Gln	AAC Asn	GAA Glu	ATC Ile	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	ACC	LOZO CAC His	CCG Pro	GTT Val	ACC Thr	AAA Lys	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	ATG MET	ACC	1047 TGC Cys
ATG MET	TCT Ser	GCT Ala	GAT Asp	CTA Leu	GAA Glu	GTT Val	GTT	L074 ACC Thr	TCT Ser	ACC Thr	TGG Trp	GTT Val	CTG Leu	GTT Val	GGT Gly	GGT	GTT Val
CTG Leu	GCT Ala	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	GCT Ala	TAC Tyr	TGC	L128 CTG Leu	TCG Ser	ACC Thr	GGT Gly	TGC Cys	GTT Val	GTT Val	ATC Ile	GTT	II55 GGT Gly
CGT Arg	GTT Val	GTT Val	CTG Leu	TCT Ser	GGT Gly	AAA Lys	CCG	L182 GCC Ala	ATT Ile	ATC Ile	CCG Pro	GAC Asp	CGT Arg	GAA Glu	GTT Val	CTG	1209 TAC Tyr
CGT Arg	GAG Glu	TTC Phe	GAC Asp	GAA Glu	ATG MET	GAA Glu	GAA	TGC Cys	TCT Ser	CAG Gln	CAC His	CTG Leu	CCG Pro	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	GAA	1263 CAG Gln
GGT Gly	ATG MET	ATG MET	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	CAG Gln	TTC	L290 AAA Lys	CAG Gln	AAA Lys	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	GGT Gly	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	CAG	1317 ACC Thr

FIGURE 43 (cont)

1398 CTC GAG ACC TTC TGG GCT AAA CAC ATG TGG AAC TTC ATC TCT GGT ATC CAG TAC Leu Glu Thr Phe Trp Ala Lys His MET Trp Asn Phe Ile Ser Gly Ile Gln Tyr 1452 CTG GCT GGT CTG TCT ACC CTG CCG GGT AAC CCG GCT ATC GCA AGC TTG ATG GCT Leu Ala Gly Leu Ser Thr Leu Pro Gly Asn Pro Ala Ile Ala Ser Leu MET Ala 1506 1533 TTC ACC GCT GCT GTT ACC TCT CCG CTG ACC ACC TCT CAG ACC CTG CTG TTC AAC Phe Thr Ala Ala Val Thr Ser Pro Leu Thr Thr Ser Gln Thr Leu Leu Phe Asn 1560 ATT CTG GGT GGT TGG GTT GCT GCT CAG CTG GCT GCT CCG GGT GCT ACC GCT Ile Leu Gly Gly Trp Val Ala Ala Gln Leu Ala Ala Pro Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala 1614 TTC GTT GGT GGT GGT GGT GGT GCT ATC GGT TCT GTA GGC CTG GGT AAA Phe Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Gly Ala Ala Ile Gly Ser Val Gly Leu Gly Lys 1668 GTT CTG ATC GAC ATT CTG GCT GGT TAC GGT GCT GGT GTT GCT GGA GCT CTG GTT Val Leu Ile Asp Ile Leu Ala Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Leu Val 1722 GCT TTC AAA ATC ATG TCT GGT GAA GTT CCG TCT ACC GAA GAT CTG GTT AAC CTG Ala Phe Lys Ile MET Ser Gly Glu Val Pro Ser Thr Glu Asp Leu Val Asn Leu 1776 Leu Pro Ala Ile Leu Ser Pro Gly Ala Leu Val Val Gly Val Val Cys Ala Ala ATC CTG CGT CGC GTT GGC CCG GGT GAA GGT GCT GTT CAG TGG ATG AAC CGT Ile Leu Arg Arg His Val Gly Pro Gly Glu Gly Ala Val Gln Trp MET Asn Arg 1884 CTG ATC GCT TTC GCT TCT CGT GGT AAC CAC GTT TCT CCA TGG GAT CCT CTA GAC Leu Ile Ala Phe Ala Ser Arg Gly Asn His Val Ser Pro Trp Asp Pro Leu Asp

FIGURE 43 (cont)

TGC AGG CAT GCT AAG TAA Cys Arg His Ala Lys . Subcommand (<CR> = NONE):

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

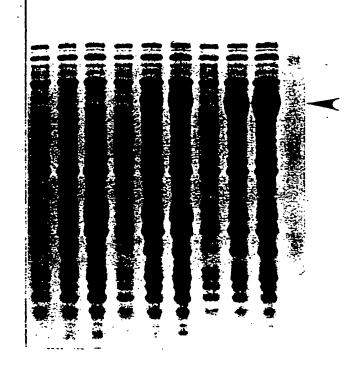


Figure 44

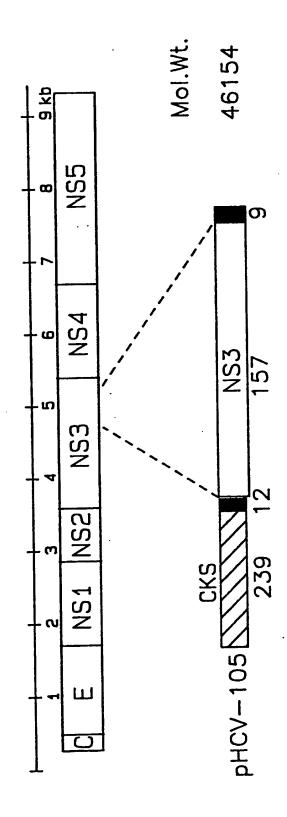


FIGURE 45

PHCV-105					•
Limits:					
Circular	sequence	with	junction	at	4513

					ATT Ile												
					ATT Ile												
					GCC Ala												
					GCC Ala												
					CGT Arg												
					AAT Asn												
					GAT Asp												
					AAT Asn												
					66G 61y												
					GCA Ala												
CAT His	CTT Leu	GGT Gly	ATT Ile	TAT Tyr	GGC Gly	TAC Tyr	CGT Arg	696 GCA Ala	GGC Gly	TTT Phe	ATC Ile	CGT Arg	CGT Arg	TAC Tyr	GTC Val	AAC Asn	723 TGG Trp

									ATG								777 TGG Trp
			AAA Lys						GCT								831 GTG Val
									ACT								885 GAG Glu
									TCC								939 ACT Thr
			AAG Lys						Ш								993 TCC Ser
							CTC									CCT	TGG Trp
			ACA Thr				ACC									AAC	1101 ACC Thr
			CCC Pro				GAC									TTC	
			CAT His				CAC									GGG	
			TAC Tyr				TAC									CAA	
CCT Pro	CCC Pro	CCA Pro	TCG Ser	TGG Trp	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	ATG	290 TGG Trp	AAG Lys	TGC Cys	TTG Leu	ATC Ile	CGC Arg	CTC Leu	AAG Lys	CCT	317 ACC Thr
			CCG Pro				CTA									AGA	
		TGC Cvs							٠								

FIGURE 46 (cont)

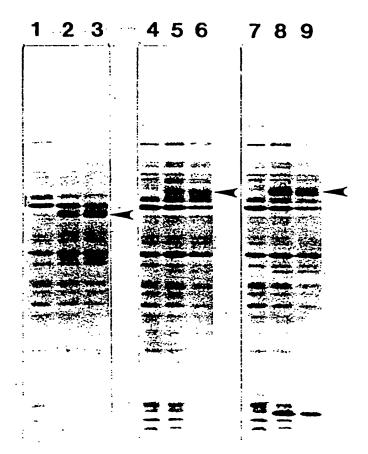


Figure 47

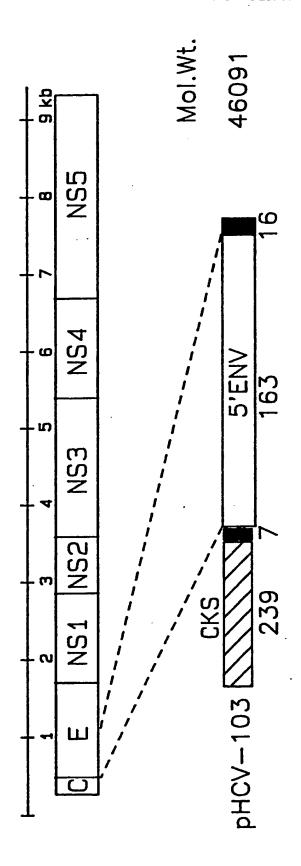


FIGURE 48

PHCV-103		•		•
	30 1407 Hence with junction	at 4533		
ATG AGT TTT G MET Ser Phe V	TG GTC ATT ATT CCC al Val Ile Ile Pro	156 GCG CGC TAC GCG Ala Arg Tyr Ala	TCG ACG CGT CTG Ser Thr Arg Leu	183 CCC GGT Pro Gly
AAA CCA TTG G Lys Pro Leu V	TT GAT ATT AAC GGC al Asp Ile Asn Gly	210 AAA CCC ATG ATT Lys Pro MET Ile	GTT CAT GTT CTT Val His Val Leu	237 GAA CGC Glu Arg
GCG CGT GAA T Ala Arg Glu S	CA GGT GCC GAG CGC er Gly Ala Glu Arg	264 ATC ATC GTG GCA Ile Ile Val Ala	ACC GAT CAT GAG Thr Asp His Glu	291 GAT GTT Asp Val
GCC CGC GCC G Ala Arg Ala V	TT GAA GCC GCT GGC al Glu Ala Ala Gly	318 GGT GAA GTA TGT Gly Glu Val Cys	ATG ACG CGC GCC MET Thr Arg Ala	345 GAT CAT Asp His
CAG TCA GGA A Gln Ser Gly T	CA GAA CGT CTG GCG hr Glu Arg Leu Ala	372 GAA GTT GTC GAA Glu Val Val Glu	AAA TGC GCA TTC Lys Cys Ala Phe	399 AGC GAC Ser Asp
GAC ACG GTG A Asp Thr Val I	TC GTT AAT GTG CAG le Val Asn Val Gln	426 GGT GAT GAA CCG Gly Asp Glu Pro	ATG ATC CCT GCG MET Ile Pro Ala	453 ACA ATC Thr Ile
ATT CGT CAG G Ile Arg Gln V	TT GCT GAT AAC CTC al Ala Asp Asn Leu	480 GCT CAG CGT CAG Ala Gln Arg Gln	GTG GGT ATG GCG Val Gly MET Ala	507 ACT CTG Thr Leu
GCG GTG CCA A Ala Val Pro I	TC CAC AAT GCG GAA le His Asn Ala Glu	534 GAA GCG TTT AAC Glu Ala Phe Asn	CCG AAT GCG GTG Pro Asn Ala Val	561 AAA GTG Lys Val
GTT CTC GAC G Val Leu Asp A	CT GAA GGG TAT GCA la Glu Gly Tyr Ala	588 CTG TAC TTC TCT Leu Tyr Phe Ser	CGC GCC ACC ATT Arg Ala Thr Ile	615 CCT TGG Pro Trp
GAT CGT GAT CI Asp Arg Asp Ai	GT TTT GCA GAA GGC rg Phe Ala Glu Gly	642 CTT GAA ACC GTT Leu Glu Thr Val	GGC GAT AAC TTC Gly Asp Asn Phe	669 CTG CGT Leu Arg

FIGURE 49

696 723
CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TTT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG
His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

			CCG Pro						ATG								
			AAA Lys														
GAT Asp	ACC Thr	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	CTC Leu	GAC Asp	CCG Pro	858 TCG Ser	ACT Thr	CGA Arg	ATT Ile	·CGT Arg	AGG Arg	TCG Ser	CGC Arg	AAT Asn	885 TTG Leu
			ATC Ile														
			GGC Gly														
			GAA GTu				AAC			Thr						TGC	
TTC Phe	TCT Ser	ATC Ile	TTC Phe	CTT Leu	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	CTG	1074 CTC Leu	TCT Ser	TGC Cys	CTG Leu	ACC Thr	GTG Val	CCC Pro	GCA Ala	TCA	IIOI GCC Ala
			CGC Arg				GGC									CCC	
			GTG Val				6CC									TGC	
			CGT Arg				GCC									CCC	
			AGG Arg				CTC									ATT	
CTG Leu	CTT Leu	GTC Val	GGG G1y	AGC Ser	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	CTC	344 TGT Cys	TCG Ser	GCC A1 a	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	TTA Leu	AGG Arg	AGC Ser	TCG	371 GTA Val
CCC	GGG	GAT	CCT	CTA	GAC Asc	TGC	AGG	398 CAT	GCT Ala	AAG	TAA						

FIGURE 49 (c

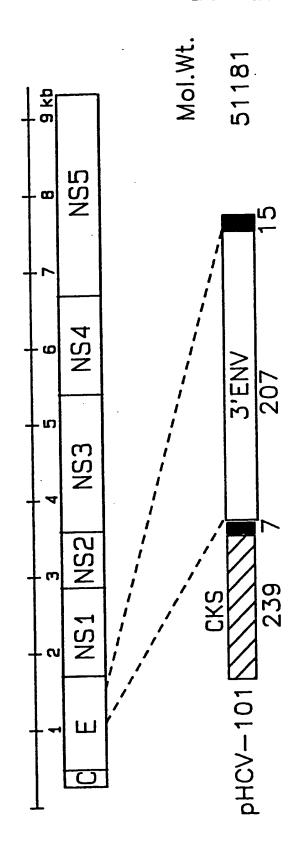


FIGURE 50

PHCV-101

Limits: 130 1533

Circular sequence with junction at 4663

ATG AGT TTT GTG GTC ATT ATT CCC GCG CGC TAC GCG TCG ACG CGT CTG CCC GGT MET Ser Phe Val Val Ile Ile Pro Ala Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Leu Pro Gly

237
AAA CCA TTG GTT GAT ATT AAC GGC AAA CCC ATG ATT GTT CAT GTT CTT GAA CGC
Lys Pro Leu Val Asp Ile Asn Gly Lys Pro MET Ile Val His Val Leu Glu Arg

264 291 GCG CGT GAA TCA GGT GCC GAG CGC ATC ATC GTG GCA ACC GAT CAT GAG GAT GTT Ala Arg Glu Ser Gly Ala Glu Arg Ile Ile Val Ala Thr Asp His Glu Asp Val

GCC CGC GCC GTT GAA GCC GCT GGC GGT GAA GTA TGT ATG ACG CGC GCC GAT CAT Ala Arg Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Glu Val Cys MET Thr Arg Ala Asp His

372

CAG TCA GGA ACA GAA CGT CTG GCG GAA GTT GTC GAA AAA TGC GCA TTC AGC GAC
G1n Ser G1y Thr G1u Arg Leu Ala G1u Val Val G1u Lys Cys Ala Phe Ser Asp

426 453 GAC ACG GTG ATC GTT AAT GTG CAG GGT GAT GAA CCG ATG ATC CCT GCG ACA ATC ASp Thr Val lie Val Asn Val Gln Gly Asp Glu Pro MET lie Pro Ala Thr lie

ATT CGT CAG GTT GCT GAT AAC CTC GCT CAG CGT CAG GTG GGT ATG GCG ACT CTG
Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Ala Gln Arg Gln Val Gly MET Ala Thr Leu

GCG GTG CCA ATC CAC AAT GCG GAA GAA GCG TTT AAC CCG AAT GCG GTG AAA GTG Ala Val Pro Ile His Asn Ala Glu Glu Ala Phe Asn Pro Asn Ala Val Lys Val

615 GTT CTC GAC GCT GAA GGG TAT GCA CTG TAC TTC TCT CGC GCC ACC ATT CCT TGG Val Leu Asp Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser Arg Ala Thr Ile Pro Trp

GAT CGT GAT CGT TTT GCA GAA GGC CTT GAA ACC GTT GGC GAT AAC TTC CTG CGT Asp Arg Asp Arg Phe Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Gly Asp Asn Phe Leu Arg

696 723
CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TTT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG
His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

									ATG					CGT Arg			
														GGC Gly			
GAT Asp	ACC Thr	CCT Pro	GAA G1u	GAT Asp	CTC Leu	GAC Asp	CCG Pro	858 TCG Ser	ACT Thr	CGA Arg	ATT Ile	CTG Leu	CTT Leu	GTC Val	GGG Gly	AGC Ser	885 6CC Ala
														GTC Val			
														CAA Gln			
							GTA							TGG Trp		ATG	
							GCG							CTC Leu		GTC	
							GCT							CTA Leu		GGC	
GCG Ala	TAT Tyr	TTC Phe	TCC Ser	ATG MET	GTG Val	GGG Gly	AAC	182 TGG Trp	GCG A1a	AAG Lys	GTC Val	CTG Leu	GTA Val	GTG Val	CTG Leu	CTG	209 CTA Leu
							ACC							GCC Ala		CAC	
							CTT							AAC Asn		CAA	
ATC Ile	AAC Asn	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	GGC Gly	AGT Ser	TGG Trp	CAC	344 ATC Ile	AAT Asn	AGC Ser	ACG Thr	GCC Ala	TTG Leu	AAC Asn	TGC Cys	AAT	371 GAA Glu

FIGURE 51 (cont)

1398

AGC CTT AAC ACC GGC TGG TTA GCA GGG CTC TTC TAT CAC CAC AAA TTC AAC TCT Ser Leu Asn Thr Gly Trp Leu Ala Gly Leu Phe Tyr His His Lys Phe Asn Ser

1452 1479
TCA GGC TGT CCT GAG AGG GTT GCC AGC TGC CGT CGC CTT ACC GAT TTT GAC CAG
Ser Gly Cys Pro Glu Arg Val Ala Ser Cys Arg Arg Leu Thr Asp Phe Asp Gln

1506 1533
GGC TGG GAA TTC GAG CTC GGT ACC CGG GGA TCC TCT AGA CTG CAG GCA TGC TAA
Gly Trp Glu Phe Glu Leu Gly Thr Arg Gly Ser Ser Arg Leu Gln Ala Cys

TRANSLATE:

FIGURE 51 (cont)

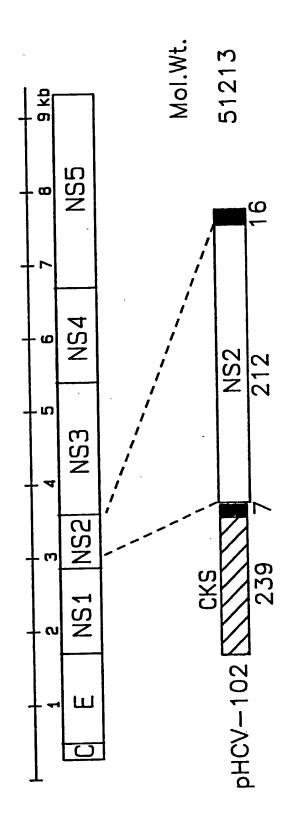


FIGURE 52

PHCV-102

Limits: 130 1554

Circular sequence with junction at 4681

ATG AGT TTT GTG GTC ATT ATT CCC GCG CGC TAC GCG TCG ACG CGT CTG CCC GGT MET Ser Phe Val Val Ile Ile Pro Ala Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Leu Pro Gly

AAA CCA TTG GTT GAT ATT AAC GGC AAA CCC ATG ATT GTT CAT GTT CTT GAA CGC Lys Pro Leu Val Asp Ile Asn Gly Lys Pro HET Ile Val His Val Leu Glu Arg

GCG CGT GAA TCA GGT GCC GAG CGC ATC ATC GTG GCA ACC GAT CAT GAG GAT GTT Ala Arg Glu Ser Gly Ala Glu Arg Ile Ile Val Ala Thr Asp His Glu Asp Val

345
GCC CGC GCC GTT GAA GCC GCT GGC GGT GAA GTA TGT ATG ACG CGC GCC GAT CAT
Ala Arg Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Glu Val Cys MET Thr Arg Ala Asp His

372
CAG TCA GGA ACA GAA CGT CTG GCG GAA GTT GTC GAA AAA TGC GCA TTC AGC GAC
GIn Ser Gly Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Glu Val Val Glu Lys Cys Ala Phe Ser Asp

426
GAC ACG GTG ATC GTT AAT GTG CAG GGT GAT GAA CCG ATG ATC CCT GCG ACA ATC
Asp Thr Val lie Val Asn Val Gin Gly Asp Glu Pro MET lie Pro Ala Thr lie

480 507
ATT CGT CAG GTT GCT GAT AAC CTC GCT CAG CGT CAG GTG GGT ATG GCG ACT CTG
Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Ala Gln Arg Gln Val Gly MET Ala Thr Leu

561
GCG GTG CCA ATC CAC AAT GCG GAA GAA GCG TTT AAC CCG AAT GCG GTG AAA GTG
Ala Val Pro Ile His Asn Ala Glu Glu Ala Phe Asn Pro Asn Ala Val Lys Val

588 615
GTT CTC GAC GCT GAA GGG TAT GCA CTG TAC TTC TCT CGC GCC ACC ATT CCT TGG
Val Leu Asp Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser Arg Ala Thr Ile Pro Trp

642
GAT CGT GAT CGT TTT GCA GAA GGC CTT GAA ACC GTT GGC GAT AAC TTC CTG CGT
Asp Arg Asp Arg Phe Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Gly Asp Asn Phe Leu Arg

CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TTT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

			CCG Pro						ATG								
			AAA Lys														
GAT Asp	ACC Thr	CCT Pro	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	CTC Leu	GAC Asp	CCG Pro	858 TCG Ser	ACC Thr	GAA Glu	TTC Phe	·GGT Gly	GAC Asp	ATC Ile	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	885 66C 61y
TTG Leu	CCC Pro	GTC Val	TCC Ser	GCC Ala	CGT Arg	AGG Arg	GGC Gly	912 CAG Gln	GAG Glu	ATA Ile	CTG Leu	CTC Leu	GGA Gly	CCA Pro	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	939 66A 61y
			AAG Lys														
			CTC Leu				ATA									AAA	
			GGT Gly				ATT									CTG	
ACG Thr	TGC Cys	ATC Ile	AAT Asn	GGG Gly	GTA Val	TGC Cys	TGG	II28 ACT Thr	GTC Val	TAC Tyr	CAT His	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	GGA Gly	ACG Thr	AGG	155 ACC Thr
			CCC Pro				GTT									CAA	
			TGG Trp				CAA									ACC	
			GAC Asp				GTT									GTG	
			GAT Asp				AGC									TAT	

FIGURE 53 (cont)

1398 . 1425

AAA GGC TCC TCG GGG GGT CCG CTG TTG TGC CCC GCG GGA CAC GCC GTG GGC ATA
Lys Gly Ser Ser Gly Gly Pro Leu Leu Cys Pro Ala Gly His Ala Val Gly Ile

1452 1479
TTC AGG GCC GCG GTG TGT ACC CGT GGA GTG GCT AAG GCG GTG GAC TTT GTC CCC
Phe Arg Ala Ala Val Cys Thr Arg Gly Val Ala Lys Ala Val Asp Phe Val Pro

1506 1533
GTG GAG AAC CTC GAG ACA ACC ATG AAT TCG AGC TCG GTA CCC GGG GAT CCT CTA
Val Glu Asn Leu Glu Thr Thr MET Asn Ser Ser Ser Val Pro Gly Asp Pro Leu

GAC TGC AGG CAT GCT AAG TAA Asp Cys Arg His Ala Lys .

TRANSLATE:

FIGURE 53 (cont)

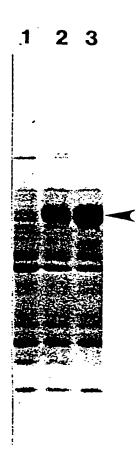


Figure 54

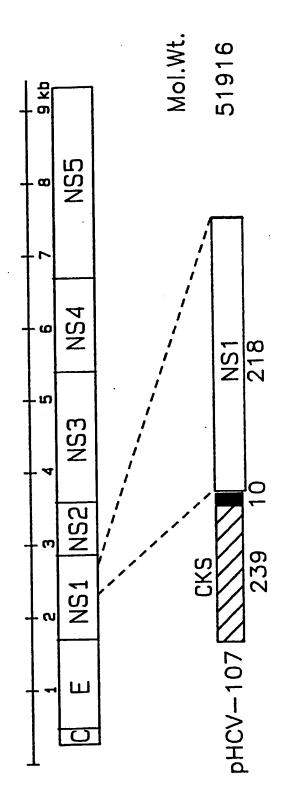


FIGURE 55

PHCV-107

Limits: 130 1533

Circular sequence with junction at 4689

ATG AGT TIT GTG GTC ATT ATT CCC GCG CGC TAC GCG TCG ACG CGT CTG CCC GGT MET Ser Phe Val Val Ile Ile Pro Ala Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Leu Pro Gly AAA CCA TTG GTT GAT ATT AAC GGC AAA CCC ATG ATT GTT CAT GTT CTT GAA CGC Lys Pro Leu Val Asp Ile Asn Gly Lys Pro MET Ile Val His Val Leu Glu Arg GCG CGT GAA TCA GGT GCC GAG CGC ATC ATC GTG GCA ACC GAT CAT GAG GAT GTT Ala Arg Glu Ser Gly Ala Glu Arg Ile Ile Val Ala Thr Asp His Glu Asp Val 318 GCC CGC GCC GTT GAA GCC GCT GGC GGT GAA GTA TGT ATG ACG CGC GCC GAT CAT Ala Arg Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Glu Val Cys MET Thr Arg Ala Asp His CAG TCA GGA ACA GAA CGT CTG GCG GAA GTT GTC GAA AAA TGC GCA TTC AGC GAC GIn Ser Gly Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Glu Val Val Glu Lys Cys Ala Phe Ser Asp GAC ACG GTG ATC GTT AAT GTG CAG GGT GAT GAA CCG ATG ATC CCT GCG ACA ATC Asp Thr Val Ile Val Asn Val Gln Gly Asp Glu Pro MET Ile Pro Ala Thr Ile 480 ATT CGT CAG GTT GCT GAT AAC CTC GCT CAG CGT CAG GTG GGT ATG ACG ACT CTG Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Ala Gln Arg Gln Val Gly MET Thr Thr Leu 534 GCG GTG CCA ATC CAC AAT GCG GAA GAA GCG TTT AAC CCG AAT GCG GTG AAA GTG Ala Val Pro Ile His Asn Ala Glu Glu Ala Phe Asn Pro Asn Ala Val Lys Val GTT CTC GAC GCT GAA GGG TAT GCA CTG TAC TTC TCT CGC GCC ACC ATT CCT TGG Val Leu Asp Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser Arg Ala Thr Ile Pro Trp GAT CGT GAT CGT TTT GCA GAA GGC CTT GAA ACC GTT GGC GAT AAC TTC CTG CGT Asp Arg Asp Arg Phe Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Gly Asp Asn Phe Leu Arg CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TTT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

CAG Gln	CCA Pro	AGT Ser	CCG Pro	TTA Leu	GAA G1u	CAC His	ATC Ile	750 GAA G1u	ATG MET	TTA Leu	GAG G1u	CAG G1n	CTT Leu	CGT Arg	GTT Val	CTG Leu	777 TGG Trp	
																GGT Gly		
																TAT Tyr		
																GTC Val		
																CTG Leu		
							AGC		CTG							TGG Trp		
							ACC									ATC Ile		
							GTG									AGC Ser		
							GAG									Leu		
							TTG									1 GCG Ala		
GCA Ala	GCC Ala	TTG Leu	GAA G1u	AAC Asn	CTT Leu	GTG Val	ATT	290 CTC Leu	AAT Asn	GCG Ala	GCG Ala	TCT Ser	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	GGG Gly	I ACG Thr	317 CAC His	
							III									l GGT Gly		

FIGURE 56 (cont)

1398 1425
TGG GTG CCC GGA GTG GCC TAC GCC TTC TAC GGG ATG TGG CCT TTC CTC CTG CTC
Trp Val Pro Gly Val Ala Tyr Ala Phe Tyr Gly MET Trp Pro Phe Leu Leu Leu

1452
CTG TTA GCG TTG CCC CAA CGG GCA TAC GCG CTG GAC ACG GAG ATG GCC GCG TCG
Leu Leu Ala Leu Pro Gln Arg Ala Tyr Ala Leu Asp Thr Glu MET Ala Ala Ser

1506 1533
TGT GGC GGC GTT GTT CTT GTC GGG TTA ATG GCG CTG ACT CTG TCA CCA TAT TAA
Cys Gly Gly Val Val Leu Val Gly Leu MET Ala Leu Thr Leu Ser Pro Tyr .

TRANSLATE:

FIGURE 56 (cont)

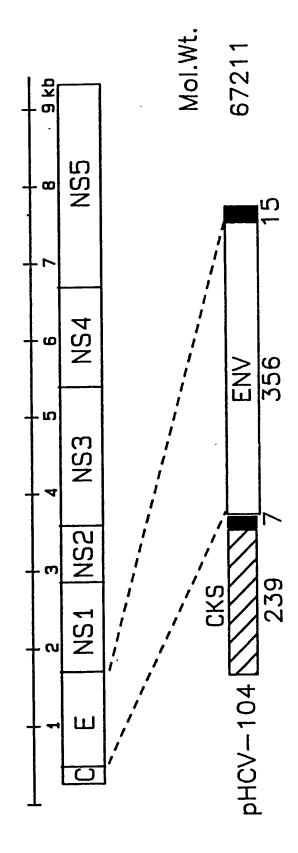


FIGURE 57

PHCV-104 Limits: 130 1983 Circular sequence with junction at 5113																	
ATG MET	AGT Ser	TTT Phe	GTG Val	GTC Val	ATT Ile	ATT Ile	CCC Pro	156 GCG Ala	CGC	TAC Tyr	GCG Ala	TCG Ser	ACG Thr	CGT Arg	CTG Leu	CCC Pro	183 GGT Gly
				GAT Asp					CCC								
				GGT Gly													
				GAA Glu													
				GAA G1u													
				GTT Val													
ATT Ile	CGT Arg	CAG G1n	GTT Val	GCT Ala	GAT Asp	AAC Asn	CTC Leu	480 GCT Ala	CAG G1n	CGT Arg	CAG Gln	GTG Val	GGT Gly	ATG MET	GCG Ala	ACT Thr	507 CTG Leu
				CAC His													
														:			

GTT CTC GAC GCT GAA GGG TAT GCA CTG TAC TTC TCT CGC GCC ACC ATT CCT TGG Val Leu Asp Ala Glu Gly Tyr Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser Arg Ala Thr Ile Pro Trp

642 669
GAT CGT GAT CGT TTT GCA GAA GGC CTT GAA ACC GTT GGC GAT AAC TTC CTG CGT
Asp Arg Asp Arg Phe Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Thr Val Gly Asp Asn Phe Leu Arg

696
723
CAT CTT GGT ATT TAT GGC TAC CGT GCA GGC TTT ATC CGT CGT TAC GTC AAC TGG
His Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Arg Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Tyr Val Asn Trp

		AGT Ser															777 TGG Trp
		GAA Glu															
		CCT Pro															
		GTC Val															939 ATT Ile
		GTC Val															
		CTG Leu					AAC									TGC	
TTC Phe	TCT Ser	ATC Ile	TTC Phe	CTT Leu	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	CTG	1074 CTC Leu	TCT Ser	TGC Cys	CTG Leu	ACT Thr	GTG Val	CCC Pro	GCG Ala	TCA	101 TCC Ser
TAC Tyr	CAA G1n	GTA Val	CGC Arg	AAC Asn	TCC Ser	TCG Ser	GGC	128 CTT Leu	TAT Tyr	CAT His	GTC Val	ACC Thr	AAT Asn	GAT Asp	TGC Cys	333	155 AAC Asn
TCG Ser	AGC Ser	ATT Ile	GTG Val	TAC Tyr	GAG G1u	ACG Thr	GCC	182 GAT Asp	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	CTA Leu	CAC His	TCT Ser	CCG Pro	GGG Gly	TGC	209 GTC Val
		GTT Val					ACC									CCC	
		ACC Thr					CTC									ATC	
		GTC					CTC									TTG	

FIGURE 58 (cont)

1398 GGG TCT GTC TTT CTT GTC AGT CAA CTG TTC ACC TTC TCC CCT AGG CGC CAT TGG Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Val Ser Gln Leu Phe Thr Phe Ser Pro Arg Arg His Trp 1452 ACA ACG CAA GAC TGC AAC TGT TCT ATC TAC CCC GGC CAT ATA ACG GGT CAC CGC Thr Thr Gln Asp Cys Asn Cys Ser Ile Tyr Pro Gly His Ile Thr Gly His Arg 1506 ATG GCA TGG GAT ATG ATG AAC TGG TCC CCT ACA ACG GCG CTG GTA GTA GCT MET Ala Trp Asp MET MET MET Asn Trp Ser Pro Thr Thr Ala Leu Val Val Ala 1560 CAG CTG CTC AGG GTC CCA CAA GCC ATC TTG GAC ATG ATC GCA GGT GCC CAC TGG Gin Leu Leu Arg Val Pro Gin Ala Ile Leu Asp MET Ile Ala Gly Ala His Trp 1614 GGA GTC CTA GCG GGC ATA GCG TAT TTC TCC ATG GTG GGG AAC TGG GCG AAG GTC Gly Val Leu Ala Gly Ile Ala Tyr Phe Ser MET Val Gly Asn Trp Ala Lys Val 1668 CTG GTA GTG CTG TTG CTG TTT TCC GGC GTC GAT GCG GCA ACC TAC ACC ACC GGG Leu Val Val Leueu Leu Phe Ser Gly Val Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr Thr Thr Gly 1722 GGG AGC GTT GCT AGG ACC ACG CAT GGA TTC TCC AGC TTA TTC AGT CAA GGC GCC Gly Ser Val Ala Arg Thr Thr His Gly Phe Ser Ser Leu Phe Ser Gln Gly Ala AAG CAG AAC ATC CAG CTG ATT AAC ACC AAC GGC AGT TGG CAC ATC AAT CGC ACG Lys Gln Asn Ile Gln Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Gly Ser Trp His Ile Asn Arg Thr 1830 GCC TTG AAC TGT AAT GCG AGC CTC GAC ACT GGC TGG GTA GCG GGG CTC TTC TAT Ala Leu Asn Cys Asn Ala Ser Leu Asp Thr Gly Trp Val Ala Gly Leu Phe Tyr 1884 TAC CAC AAA TTC AAC TCT TCA GGC TGC CCT GAG AGG ATG GCC AGC TGT AGA CCC Tyr His Lys Phe Asn Ser Ser Gly Cys Pro Glu Arg MET Ala Ser Cys Arg Pro

AGA CTG CAG GCA TGC TAA Arg Leu Gln Ala Cys .

FIGURE 58 (cont)

CTT GCC GAT TTT GAC CAG GGC TGG GAA TTC GAG CTC GGT ACC CGG GGA TCC TCT Leu Ala Asp Phe Asp Gln Gly Trp Glu Phe Glu Leu Gly Thr Arg Gly Ser Ser